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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Illustrious Record of the Democratic House--Admirable Success at Doing Nothing.

The Salary Bill for County Officers—Its Provisions and Changes.

Bill Introduced for the Removal of the State Capital.

THE RECORDING OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

Special Legislation for Pittsburgh Impossible.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1875.

The House had a three hours' session today, and came as near to doing nothing as it was possible to do. It spent an hour discussing a resolution limiting speeches to ten minutes, and finally postponed it indefinitely, by a yea and nay vote. Mr. Mitchell afterward renewed the proposition, allowing longer speeches to be made by permission of two-thirds; but it also was postponed indefinitely. The House having thus occupied the largest part of the session in vindicating the right of its members to speak as long as they please, and waste the public time and neglect the public business as much as they choose, finally extended the hour of adjournment, so as to let bills be read in place and reports be made from committees. A few bills were then read, and a few others were reported, and then this terribly overworked Assembly adjourned until Monday night, in order to give itself a good rest.

Prior to the adjournment, Mr. Petroff, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution reciting an extract from the Harrisburg *Patriot* which charged that the Philadelphia Republican members drew pistols during the row on Monday night, and proposing a committee of three to investigate the charges. The House, however, seemed to think it was not so unusual a thing for the *Patriot* to lie as to need a committee to expose its falsehoods, and, therefore, by a vote of 75 to 71 postponed the resolution. The Democratic majority have no idea of having their organ caught in such a snap as that.

The House concluded its fifth week's session with the following grand array of results accomplished:

The election of a how-not-to-do-it Speaker;

The choice of a ballot-box stuffer and indicted embezzler as Sergeant-at-Arms;

The appointment of more officers than the law allows;

The passage of two Senate bills and one House bill; and the adoption of a resolution to adjourn finally March 18th.

That is the sum total of its labors so far. It looks well, does it not, and smacks strongly of "Reform," "retrenchment" and "change?" I may be mistaken; but I fancy that even Onslow and Jeremy would have managed to score a better record than that, if they had been here. They certainly could not have done worse.

In the Senate, the Committee on Constitutional Reform reported, with amendments, the bill to arrange the salaries of county officers in counties having over 150,000 inhabitants. It is substantially last year's bill, which the Governor vetoed, but has been changed so as to obviate his objections, and has been rearranged so as to be more harmonious and consecutive in its details. It preserves all the features of the present law regulating the payment of fees into the county treasury now in force in Allegheny county, but requires, in addition, that *all* fees and perquisites whatever shall be paid into the county treasury, except those which go to the State. This will take away from the Sheriff the fees for serving summons for jurors, from the District Attorney the fees for collecting forfeited recognizances, from the Recorder the fees on searches, from the Register the fees on collateral inheritance tax, and from the Clerk the fees for licenses; and while the salaries fixed by the bill for our county officers are mainly the same as those now allowed by law, a nominal increase has been permitted in the case of the Sheriff, Recorder and others, to make up for the fees now collected by those officers for their own use, in addition to their salaries. Thus the Sheriff now gets $8,000 and mileage for serving summons, and the Recorder $4,000 and the fees for searches. The pending bill allows the Sheriff $7,000, instead of $6,000, as now, to make up for his mileage fees, the Recorder $5,000, instead of $4,000, as now, to make up for the fees for searches, and the District Attorney is increased from $4,000 to $5,000 to compensate for the fifty per cent. collected on forfeited recognizances now allowed him. The increase, in these three instances, is therefore merely nominal, as the additional fees which they will be compelled to pay into the treasury, under the new bill, will more than compensate for the increase.

The salaries prescribed for Allegheny county are as follows: Sheriff, $7,000; Prothonotary, $6,000; Recorder, $5,000; District Attorney, $5,000; Assistant District Attorney, $2,000; Register, $4,000; Clerk, $4,000; Treasurer, $4,000; Controller, $5,000; Coroner, $3,000; Solicitor, $2,000; Commissioners, $2,000 each; Jailer, $2,000; County Engineer, $2,000; County Detective, $1,200. The Sheriff, Recorder, Register, Prothonotary, Clerk and County Commissioners are paid these salaries only in case their offices earn them, after deducting the necessary cost of running them; the other offices are to be paid quarterly, in full.

The bill, as I have said, applies only to those officers hereafter elected, so that it does not affect the incumbents; and the people of other counties will please observe that the bill applies only to counties having over 150,000 population, and has been prepared to carry out a provision in the Constitution regarding its passage. Philadelphia, Allegheny and Luzerne counties are the only ones that come under its provisions. I give its details in its present shape for information to those interested; but I have no idea it will go through without material change. The devotion to Buncombe which prevails in the House will never permit the chance it affords for display to go by without improvement. If any bill on the subject is allowed by it to pass at all, I shall confess myself very much mistaken.

Mr. McKinley introduced a bill to-day to submit to the people the proposition to remove the seat of government to Philadelphia. The bad bills of fare at some of the hotels is alleged as the prompting cause. The landlords will probably take the hint, and improve the hash of the members, promptly.

Mr. Newmyer's bill requiring Recorders of Deeds to keep general indexes of deeds and mortgages in their offices, gave rise to an animated discussion, which occupied the day. The bill has been rendered necessary by a recent decision of the Supreme Court that there is no law in this State requiring Recorders to index the deeds and mortgages recorded by them, and that Recorders are not, therefore, responsible in damages for a failure to index them. The necessity for the bill was generally admitted, but objection was raised to it that it applied only to deeds and mortgages hereafter recorded, (which Mr. Newmyer denied), and that while it made the Indexes notes of the matter contained therein, it made Recorders liable for damages only as to future entries in the indexes, and did not apply to the holders of judgment liens, who ought to have recourse against the Recorder for failure to index mortgages of which they could otherwise have no notice. On motion of Mr. Albright, the bill was so amended as not to interfere with counties which have special laws on the subject of indexing, and on motion of Mr. Bechtel, the third section was amended by striking out all of it, except that part which makes the index a notice of the mortgages or deeds to which it refers. An amendment offered by Mr. Albright, requiring Recorders to enter on their mortgage indexes the names of the mortgagor and mortgagee, the date of recording, the amount of actual debt, and the locality of the property mortgaged, was lost by the close vote of 15 to 16. The prospect is that the whole subject will come up again on Monday night, and the whole ground be fought over again.

I notice that various resolutions have been adopted in your Councils and Council committees asking the Legislature to pass special laws to cure various defects in the present legislation. The need for these special laws is doubtless great; but inasmuch as the Constitution especially prohibits all special legislation to regulate the affairs of counties, cities, &c., I do not see how they can be passed. Any act to repeal existing local acts may be passed; but beyond that, all laws relating to the affairs of cities must be general. SPECIAL.

In the Ohio House at Columbus, Saturday, bills were introduced providing that persons convicted of murder in the first degree shall be confined in the penitentiary two years before execution, and shall then only be executed on the warrant of the Governor; to repeal that part of the law which forbids persons who have read newspaper testimony of criminal cases from serving as jurors in such cases, and to forbid judges sitting in any case where any party interested is related to them by any party interested to compel all banks or brokers to make quarterly reports of their business.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1875.

The credentials of Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, were presented, read and filed.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the memorial of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in favor of granting the aid asked by the Texas Pacific road. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, presented the memorial of P. B. S. Pinchback, asking action on his claim for admission to a seat in the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Territories, reported back a bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, with the recommendation that its further consideration be postponed until the second Monday of December next. So ordered.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the concurrent resolution to amend the twenty-second joint rule, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration of it. So ordered.

Mr. MORTON also reported, from the same committee, the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising therefrom. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Morton gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill on Monday next.

The VICE PRESIDENT then called for business on the calendar, and several bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the balance of the day be assigned for consideration of bills on the calendar, and at the close of the session the resolution of Mr. Sargent, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution, be taken up in order that it might be unfinished business on Monday, when he thought he would be able to address the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER objected, and moved to take up the House bill to revise, amend, and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 16. The reading of the bill, which was commenced last session, was concluded.

Mr. BOUTWELL opposed its passage and was followed by Mr. CONKLING, who said that he well understood the nature and persistence of that lobby, which even now was in this chamber, to urge this bill. He understood the force of that lobby which purchased a newspaper to pour out abuse on Senators who opposed the bill. It was not a great while ago that a vessel went down in Long Island Sound, and the newspaper to which he referred said that the loss of so many lives, then, was chargable to him (Conkling). At the proper time he would assign his reason for voting against it. He would like to have some Senator who favored this bill make a statement of the defects of the present law, and show where the proposed changes would be beneficial.

Mr. MORTON said that the men who were favoring this bill were not paid lobbyists, but agent of character, sent here from Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and other places. It had not been prepared by politicians, but by experts. The changes proposed were important, and many of them vital.

Pending the discussion, Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a number of bills from the House, among them the Civil Rights bill, which was read the first time.

Mr. DAVIS objected to the second reading to-day, but at the request of Mr. EDMUNDS and Mr. HOWE his objection, that the bill might be read the second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was so referred.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information, whether the portraits of living persons have been engraved for the purpose of printing them on the notes or currency of the United States.

Mr. POLAND made the majority report from the committee appointed to investigate affairs in Arkansas, recommending that no action be taken in the case.

The minority report, signed by Mr. WARD, of Illinois, was also presented. He favors the restoration of Brooks and the overthrow of the present Constitution of the State.

Mr. PARKER introduced a bill for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. Referred. This is the Postal Telegraph bill of last session.

Mr. WOODWORTH presented a memorial from the citizens of Youngstown, Ohio, in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

Bills were reported by Mr. COBURN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered printed and recommitted, increasing bills to set apart certain portions of the Island of Mackinac as a national park, and to provide for the sale of the Fort Wilkins military reservation in Michigan, $30,000.

In the debate on the Hennepin Canal bill, which was then taken up, Messrs. McCRARY, COTTON and WILSON, of Iowa, favored the passage of the appropriation, and Messrs. BURCHARD, HOLMAN and DAWES opposed it.

Mr. HOLMAN thought it was the initial job of the session, the pioneer measure which would in the end take hundreds of millions of dollars from the Government. If this scenne stood by itself, it would have but little support in the House. It would only get such support on account of other schemes that were linked to it.

Mr. BURCHARD stated his belief that the construction of the proposed canal, by the route proposed, would cost from twenty to twenty-five million of dollars. He advocated an appropriation to-day which would leave the survey and location of the route to the Engineer Department, before any expenditure of money, but he was opposed to the passage of the bill; in any shape, in view of the condition of the treasury, even although his own district might be benefited by it.

Mr. HALEY, of Illinois, who has charge of the bill, replied to the arguments made against it. He was astonished that his colleague (Burchard) should oppose it and should intimate that Illinois did not ask for it, in face of the fact that the Legislature of Illinois had this week passed resolutions instructing Senators and Representatives from that State to vote and use their influence in favor of the bill. Everybody in the Northwest, so far as he knew, was in favor of the measure except his colleague, and he thought that in opposing it, he failed in his duty, and did not represent the people of his district. He hoped the bill would pass, and thought it ought to pass.

Mr. MAYNARD supported the bill, and expressed his regret at having heard the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means ventilating the argument, often made by him before, that the Government had no money for such work. The people had money enough for anything that was necessary to be done, and had no money for anything that was not necessary to be done.

At the close of the discussion, Mr. GUNCKEL moved to lay the bill on the table.

Pending the motion, the Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Garfield, Starkweather and Archer as a Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the House adjourned.

A beautiful bouquet was placed on General Butler's desk this morning, and remained till adjournment, with a card attached on which was written "Justice to all is equality before the law. The country owes you its gratitude. From a friend in New York."

FIRE SUMMARY.

St. Mary's Catholic church in Putnam, Connecticut, burned Saturday. Loss $7,000; insurance $5,000.

St. Patrick's Catholic church, of New Haven, Connecticut, was damaged to the extent of $25,000 by fire, Saturday afternoon.

Fire at Ripon, Wisconsin, Saturday night, destroyed Summer's block, corner Main and Scott streets. Losses $30,000; insurance $21,000.

An oyster saloon and boarding house, in St. Louis, were damaged by fire, between one and two o'clock Sunday morning. Loss $8,000 to $10,000.

The stock of Smith & Co.'s book bindery, No. 46 Marion street, New York, together with the building, was damaged by fire Friday night, to the amount of $30,000. Insured.

The Boston Block, on Delaware street, Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Loss about $20,000, partly covered by insurance. The building was in process of erection, and was to have been ready for occupation on Thursday. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A telegram from New Lebanon, near Hudson, New York, Saturday afternoon, stated that a large fire was raging in the Shaker settlement, and that the authorities of the neighboring towns had been telegraphed to for assistance. The fire began in the buildings of the Church family, in the center of the village, and at half-past two eight buildings had been destroyed, the largest of which was worth $40,000. The Shaker village is located at a high elevation, in a very exposed position. It is a continuous row of large wooden buildings, lining both sides of a straight street for nearly a mile in extent. It has no fire apparatus of any account, and but a moderate supply of water.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Vexing Questions in Connection with the Mormon Delegate.

What Can be Done with the Too-much Married Cannon?

THE RIVER APPROPRIATIONS.

Amount Fixed for the Various Schemes of Improvement.

THE TAXATION QUESTION.

Restoration of the Ten per cent. Reduction Proposed.

REPORT ON ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

NON-INTERFERENCE RECOMMENDED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 7, 1875.

The Case of the Mormon Delegate.

When the case of Mr. Cannon, the delegate from Utah, comes up for consideration in the House, several new and interesting points will be raised on the subject of his expulsion. The question will be raised whether a two-third vote will be required, or whether a majority vote would be sufficient. As a delegate, Mr. Cannon is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a Representative, except that he cannot vote. It was only recently that the right of a delegate to be a member of a committee was recognized, and then the right was limited to two committees, viz: Territories, and District of Columbia. The office is not recognized by the Constitution. To expel a Representative, a two-third vote would be required; but the House can by a mere majority vote expel any of its officers. There are those who contend that as Mr. Cannon is not a Representative, in the contemplation of the Constitution, a majority vote would be sufficient in his case, or in that of any other delegate. The question has been submitted to some of the best parliamentarians in the House, as experts, and they have some difficulty in arriving at a judgment in the matter. Another point will be made that there is no authority for depriving any Territory of representation on the grounds of the immorality of the representative or delegate.

The Whereabouts of King.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway asserts positively that Wm. S. King has not been in Washington since he was wanted by the Ways and Means Committee. He knows, however, that King has been in Canada, and that he has repeatedly crossed the St. Lawrence river to visit a brother in Malone, Jefferson county, New York. A subpœnas has probably been served upon him by this time in Canada accompanied by an order of arrest. The order of arrest will hold good until the fourth of March. He cannot be taken into custody in Canada except on the authority of the Canadian officials, but should he enter the United States he will be promptly arrested and brought to Washington. Mr. Ordway has only has information that King visited Malone but has the name of the man who brought him across the St. Lawrence.

Appropriations for River Improvements.

The Senate Select Committee on the Levees of the Mississippi have determined to recommend an appropriation of $3,500,000 to repair the breaks caused by the overflow of last year. This is the amount estimated by the engineers as necessary. The House Committee on Commerce held a special meeting last night, and agreed upon the following appropriations for the Western rivers: $400,000 for the Ohio; $100,000 for constructing a movable dam to test this method of facilitating navigation; $200,000 to complete the Louisville canal; $200,000 for repairs of wing dams on the Ohio, dredging and other expenses attending the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, above the falls; $50,000 to commence a slackwater system on the Big Kanawha; $250,000 to improve the Red river of the Mississippi; $100,000 on the Mississippi between St. Louis and Cairo; $75,000 for the Tennessee, and a small amount for the Cumberland rivers; $25,000 for the improvement of the Monongahela, and $80,000 for Erie harbor. There will also be a considerable appropriation for the Delaware river at Lewes and Reedy Island, and a disposition to reduce the appropriations for the Ohio, and especial reluctance respecting the experimental work. General Negley insisted upon the latter, the amount stated being all that could be consumed. The bill appropriates about $5,000,000. Pennsylvania is interested to the extent of the amount. There will still be opposition in the committee to the amounts stated, and they may be subjected to modification.

The Prospects of Taxation.

The protectionists will oppose the tax on tea and coffee, and favor the restoration of the ten per cent. reduction. They will cooperate with the South in putting a tax on sugar, if that section stands by the iron interest. There will also, it is generally conceded, be an additional tax placed on tobacco and spirits. The latter, it is stated, will be raised to a dollar. The committee expect to report the bill by Wednesday.

Message Expected on Southern Affairs.

The President, it is learned, is preparing a message relating to Southern affairs, which will also embrace the Arkansas question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1875.

THE ARKANSAS REPORT.

The Select Committee on Arkansas Affairs conclude their report as follows: The new Constitution we regard as republican in form and in many respects an improvement upon that of 1868. The committee are satisfied that the convention to frame the Constitution, and the Constitution itself were voted for, and are satisfactory to the majority of voters and people of the State. The State officers were originally elected by a majority of the votes cast, and we think by a majority of the votes in the State. The condition of the State has been as peaceful since the new government was inaugurated as it ever has been. The mass of the people are law abiding and inclined to peace and good government, and to allow the enjoyment of their legal rights. But there is a class of men, the outgrowth of the former state of society, who delight in disturbing and depriving the colored people and Northern people of their rights. These are young men who came to maturity during the years of war, together with the general custom of carrying deadly weapons—another legacy of barbarism—are the real causes of violence and bloodshed. The changes caused by the war giving freedom and political equality to the colored people are not well relished by the Southern people, but most of them would do nothing to disturb them. But the class to which we have alluded, feel that they may invade the rights of colored men, especially in any political quarrel, and that their offenses will be winked at. We are satisfied that the true prosperity of the Southern States depends more upon just and stern dealing by them, with this lawless class of men than any other cause. Arkansas probably presents no different condition from that of the other cotton States, where political control has passed into the hands of the class who ruled before the war. The people of every State have the right to make their own constitution to suit themselves, provided it be republican in form, and in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and the National Government has not the authority to deprive them of that right. The election held for the ratification of the Constitution, was under the form of law, and the officers who conducted it acted under appointment and under official oaths; and although we regard all as defective, however, being prescribed by the convention instead of the Legislature, still we believe they are entitled to be regarded differently from mere voluntary meetings, held under pretense of legal authority. The committee do not recommend any action by Congress, or by any department of the General Government, in regard to the State and government in Arkansas. This report is signed by Messrs. Poland, Scudder, Sayler, and Sloss.

The other member of the committee, Mr. Ward, of Illinois, presents his views in opposition to the report, and concludes by proposing the following resolution: That James Brooks having been, by the people of Arkansas, elected to the office of governor of said State, under the Constitution of 1868, for a period of four years, ending in January, 1877, and said Constitution never having been legally overturned or abrogated, and being still in force, he is the lawful Governor of said State of Arkansas.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

The Ways and Means Committee, making investigation into the Pacific Mail subsidy business, took testimony to-day concerning the presence of William S. King in Washington. A correspondent testified that he was informed by the messenger of the committee that King was in Washington recently. The messenger testified that he saw him near the committee room on the day preceding the holiday adjournment in December, and heard him inquire for William Bassett, clerk of the committee, who, in turn, testified that King came to the committee room and said he would like to see his former testimony, given a year ago, and this being public the witness supplied him with a copy.

Mr. Beck said there was no dispute about King having been in Washington, and Mr. Dawes remarked that King went to New York with the sub-committee, tendering his services and offering something else.

INSANE MAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

An insane man was arrested on the grounds of the Executive Mansion, at midnight, last night, while attempting to stop the President's carriage, which was returning to the White House with members of the President's family. The same individual was arrested several days ago for being found in the vicinity of the White House.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder of a Leading Citizen of Mt. Vernon.

CLEVELAND, February 6,—John McCormick, one of the wealthiest citizens of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, was murdered in his store at that place last night, for money. No clue has been discovered to the murderers. It is supposed that the murderers got a large amount of money.

Additional particulars from Mt. Vernon state that John McCormick was an old and extensive iron dealer of that city, aged sixty-five years. He was murdered in his store. The body was discovered this morning about eight o'clock, lying on the floor, with his skull crushed in in a frighful manner, by a sledge hammer. His safe was broken open and a large amount of money taken, supposed to be over $15,000, but the exact amount is not yet known. A vigorous search is being made for the murderers, and a reward of $2,000 is offered for their arrest by the city of Mt. Vernon.

A Step-mother Murders a Child.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, February 6.—Mrs. John Grabacre, of Kearney Junction, Nebraska, yesterday morning killed a little step-daughter, aged four or five, by knocking the child down and jumping upon her with her feet, in a fit of anger. The woman tried to poison the child some time ago, but failed.

Defalcation—Convicted of Murder.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, February 6.—E. D. Hammond, teller of the Second National bank of this city, is a defaulter in the sum of $15,000. The bank has been secured from loss, and Hammond has fled.

John Blunt, the murderer of Chas. Ingersol, was convicted of murder in the first gree, in the District Court to-day.

Arrest of the Express Thieves.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Daniel Harey, John Sweeney and James Drew are now under arrest at the police headquarters, charged with having been concerned in stealing a safe which is said to have contained over $500,000 in bonds and money from the Adams Express Company, on the 24th ult. Harey and Sweeney were in the employ of the company. The safe is now said to have contained besides $500,000 in South Carolina State bonds and Virginia Consolidated bonds, one package of $75,000 in greenbacks, another of $85,000, another containing $25,000, and lots of other valuables, the whole amounting from $15,000 to $100 each, bringing the total amount to $630,000.

Accident on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—As the eastern bound express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad passed a point a mile and a half this side of the Osage river bridge, one hundred and fifteen miles from the St. Louis, at four o'clock this morning, it encountered a broken rail, and the smoking car, one passenger coach, and a sleeper jumped the track and went partly down the embankment, badly wrecking two of them and more or less injuring some twenty persons, but none seriously. A special train of this State left here and will proceed with the surgeons and physicians of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to the scene of the accident. All the passengers were taken to Chanois, where the wounded received careful attention, and the coach turned completely over and rested on its trucks again. Among those hurt, who live outside the State, are a Mrs. R. O'Brien, Indiana, B. F. Murphy, Memphis, and J. B. Smith, Mobile. There may possibly be others whose names are not learned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for Today.—For the Ohio Valley, rising, followed by falling barometer, northwest to northeast winds, stationary temperature and increasing cloudiness. For the Lower Lakes, falling barometer, variable winds shifting to westerly, local rains, partly followed by snow. For the Middle States, falling barometer, northeasterly winds, threatening weather, and possibly snow, with lower temperature. Rain clearing away, with northwest winds. The lower Mississippi will probably rise, somewhat.

Joseph Easton, the painter, died at Yonkers, New York, Saturday.

Louisville and Memphis are felicitating themselves on the prospective success of their Mardi Gras festivities.

Brevet Brigadier General William Hays, United States army, died yesterday at Fort Independence from consumption.

The steamers Cuba, City of Montreal, and Erin from Liverpool; Greece, from London, and Ethiopa, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

Henry S. Dow, editor of the Bay City *Lumbermen's Journal*, died at the Biddle House, Detroit, Friday night, from the effects of an attempt to strangle him.

John Fisse, assignee of the People's Savings Institution of St. Louis, has sued the bondsmen of Edmund Muerpel, the defaulting cashier, for $50,000, the amount of his bond.

The National Grange, in session at Charleston, South Carolina engaged in a pleasure trip up the Ashley river, Saturday, and met at night for business of a private character.

The Savannah races, on Saturday, were well attended and successful. The running races were had without any extraordinary occurrences. The races will be continued on Monday.

The New York *Mercury* says that the Western Union Telegraph Company have resolved to reduce their rates below those asked by the Atlantic and Pacific. The reduction will take place about the 15th.

An attempt was made Friday night to burn the wooden bridge which crosses the Monongahela river at Brownsville, by pouring carbon oil on it in different places. Three men were discovered running from the bridge.

The firm of Martin Landberger & Co., of Philadelphia, recently suspended, proposes to liquidate their liabilities by paying thirty-six per cent. cash, and sixty-four per cent. in bonds and stocks of the Pennsylvania and Delaware Railroad Company.

A dispatch from Scranton says that eight persons were arrested in Carbondale Friday, on a charge of complicity in the robbery of the cashier of the Second National bank of that city a few days ago. Five thousand dollars of the amount stolen have been recovered.

A boiler in the file factory of Louis Hoch, No. 217 South Second street, St. Louis, exploded with terrific force about noon Saturday, utterly demolishing the boiler and engine room, fatally scalding and burning Wm. Hoffman, seriously injuring Wm. Seltzer, engineer, and slightly wounding Gustav Oheim and Louis Hock, the proprietor.

The standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Maryland, has presented Rev. Joseph Rickey, Rector, and Rev. G. B. Perry, assistant of Mount Calvary church, Baltimore, and Bishop Whittingham, on the charge of using prayers for the dead involving the doctrine of purgatory. The act complained of was the reading of the commendatory prayer for the dying, at the burial service of the late Rev. J. B. Marso. It is expected that the trial will be held at once before an ecclesiastical court.

"The Two Breaths."

So far as pure air is concerned, some hints are given by Canon Kingsley which may be useful even to the poor, or to employers who care for their men. He describes what he calls "the two breaths," and their effects. The twoare, of course, the breath taken in—which is, or ought to be, pure air composed, on the whole, of oxygen and nitrogen, with a minute portion of carbonic acid," and the breath given out, which "is an impure air, to which has been added, among other matters which will not support life, an excess of carbonic acid." He then points out that this carbonic acid gas, when warm, is lighter than air, and ascends, and, when at the same temperature as common air, is heavier than that air and descends, lying along the floor "just as it lies often in the bottom of old wells or breweries' vats, as a stratum of poison, killing occasionally the men who descend into it." Hence a word of admonition is addressed to those who think nothing of sleeping on the floor; and hence, as "the poor are too apt, in times of distress, to pawn their bedsteads and keep their beds," the friends of the poor are entreated never to let that happen, and to "keep the bedstead, whatever else may go, to save the sleeper from carbonic acid on the floor."

NEW ORLEANS.

The Compromise Proposed by the Committee of Congress.

Action in Conservative Caucus—Meeting of Citizens.

THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—In the Conservative caucus last night, the debate on the compromise was kept up until after midnight. The proposition under consideration was that the Conservatives should have a majority of about ten in the House, and that the past action of the Kellogg government should not be inquired into. The vote stood thirty-eight in favor of this compromise to twenty-seven against it. After this vote, Speaker Wiltz, it is stated, tendered his resignation, and Governor McEnery, who was present by courtesy, said that, from this action of the caucus, it was evident to him that it was time to lower the Democratic banner, and he therefore wished to retire.

The *Evening Bulletin* states that the action of the Conservatives on the compromise was subsequently rescinded. The Conservative caucus to-night are considering the proposition of adjustment submitted by the Congressional Committee. A meeting was held at the Clay statue to-night to protest against the action of the Conservative caucus in accepting an humiliating compromise. The attendance was small. Speeches were made by Judge Manning, E. J. Ellis and others. This meeting is regarded as premature, the basis of the proposed adjustment not having as yet been made public.

THE COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

The following is the Congressional Committee's proposition for the adjustment of the Louisiana troubles:

WHEREAS, It is desirable to adjust the difficulties growing out of the general election in this State in 1872, and the action of the Returning Board in declaring and promulgating the results of the general election in the month of November last, and the organization of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of January last, such adjustment being deemed necessary to the reestablishment of peace and order in the State.

Now, *therefore*, the undersigned, members of the Conservative party, and claiming to have been elected members of the House of Representatives, and that their certificates of election have been illegally withheld by the Returning Board, hereby severally agree to submit their claims to seats in the House of Representatives to the award and arbitrament of George F. Hoar, Wm. A. Wheeler, Wm. P. Frye, and Saml. S. Marshall, members of the Congressional committee now in New Orleans, who are hereby authorized to examine and determine the same upon the equities of the case submitted, and when such award shall be made we hereby severally agree to abide by the same, and such of us as may become members of the House of Representatives under this arrangement, hereby severally agree to sustain by our influence and the joint resolution hereinafter set forth; and the undersigned Democratic members elected Senators from the Eighth and Twenty-second Senatorial districts, hereby agree to submit their claims to the foregoing award and arbitrament, and in all respects to abide the results of the same; and the undersigned, holding certificates of election from the Returning Board, hereby pledge ourselves to agree that upon the coming in of the award of the foregoing arbitrators, they will, when the same shall be certified by the report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications of that body in Session at the State House, claiming to be the House of Representatives, and the settings of the said House for the purpose of adopting said report, and if said report shall be adopted, and the members embraced in the foregoing report shall be seated, then the undersigned severally agree that, immediately upon the adoption of said report, they will vote for the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Doubts have existed and still exist, as to the results of the election of this State, in the month of November, 1872, and

WHEREAS, It is alleged and by large portions of the people of this State believed that the result of the election for members of the House of Representatives, and for Treasurer, in the month of November last, was illegally and fraudulently promulgated by the Returning Board; and

WHEREAS, These doubts, allegations and belief have produced, and still produce, the public mind and unsettle confidence, and injuriously to affect the material interests of the State; and

WHEREAS, It is deemed necessary to the welfare of the State, that an adjustment of the foregoing difficulties should be effected, therefore be it

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana that said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State government claiming to have been elected in 1872, and known as the Kellogg government, or seek to impeach the government for any act heretofore done, and henceforth will accord to the said government all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State; and that the House of Representatives as to its members as constituted under the award of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, Wm. P. Frye, and Saml. S. Marshall, shall remain without change except by the resignation or death of members, until a new general election; and that the Senate as now organized, shall also remain unchanged except so far as that body may itself make changes on contests.

OUTSIDE VIEWS OF THE COMPROMISE.

This proposition was discussed in caucus, but no definite action was taken by the Conservatives. The Republicans state that the members of the Kellogg House will accept no compromise. A resolution introduced yesterday into the Kellogg House, inviting the absent members to return, and pledging co-operation in all constitutional measures of reform, produced considerable disorder, and finally resulted in adjournment, because there was no quorum present. The renewal of the subject of compromise to-day, was the occasion of the greatest disorder, such as has not before prevailed since January 4th.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—At the investigation of the Congressional Committee, a number of witnesses were called by the Conservatives. They all testified to the fairness of the recent election, the absence of ostracism and intimidation, and ascribed the recent troubles to the dishonesty and incompetence of the Kellogg government.

MATTERS ON SUNDAY.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—The compromise is the general topic of conversation to-day among politicians and business men. Indications are that the vote to-morrow in the Conservative caucus will be very close, the members apparently being about equal for and against the compromise. It is understood that not a member of the present Kellogg Legislature will yield, consequently the proposed adjustment is generally regarded as impracticable. General Sheridan returned to-day. It is understood that the Congressional Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the action of the Returning Board was illegal, and that the Conservatives elected a majority of the members of the Legislature at the late election. The Congressional Committee will conclude the investigation to-morrow, and leave at once for Washington.

ERRONEOUS REPORTS CONTRADICTED.

Members of the Committee of Ways and Means say that erroneous reports of the action of the committee and their votes on various topics have gone out to the press, to the serious injury of trade. Therefore the statement is authorized that no final action has been taken by them on any new tariff or tax. The whole subject is still unsettled.

FERRY FOR PRESIDENT PRO TEM OF THE SENATE.

The election of a new Senator to succeed Senator Carpenter, will necessitate the election of a new President *pro tem* of the Senate for the Forty-fourth Congress. Vice President Wilson being from the East, it is claimed that the President *pro tem* properly belongs to the West. Therefore the name of Senator Ferry, of Michigan, has been prominently named in that connection, not only on sectional grounds, but because of his qualification for the position.

POLITICAL.

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—The joint ballot, at Charlestown, West Virginia, this afternoon, resulted as follows: Judge Caperton, 45; Walker, 25; Johnson, 7; Caperton, 7; Gaff, 6.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, February 6.—Senator Johnson arrived here this afternoon, and was met at the depot by a committee from the General Council of citizens, and escorted to the hotel, where he was called out by a large crowd and made a short speech, thanking the crowd for the honor done him. Crowds of visitors at the Carnival Tuesday, are arriving by every train.

REJOICINGS IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, February 6.—The majority report of the Arkansas Investigation Committee was received here to-day with general rejoicing. Cannons were fired, and the people were generally very enthusiastic. One hundred guns were fired at Pine Bluff, and five hundred at Hot Springs on the reception of the news.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

BY CABLE.

The Edinburg theater burned Saturday.

Chas Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, died on Sunday.

M. Dapirel, a prominent Legitimist Deputy in the French Assembly, is dead.

A Madrid dispatch says that Senor Merry has been appointed diplomatic representative of Spain at Berlin.

Subscriptions have poured in for the Paris municipal loan, until they amount to forty-two times the sum required.

The Pope, on Saturday, gave audience to a number of

The Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1875.

THE New York *Tribune*, under its present management, exhales White Leaguism as a rose exhales perfume.

THE President will to-day send a special message to Congress calling attention to the condition of affairs in the Southern States. He, too, is at length thoroughly impressed with the belief that the turbulent secession spirit is by no means suppressed.

IT IS said of ANDREW JOHNSON that, since his election as United States Senator, he "has decided to join the church." We are glad to hear it, although there are some grounds for apprehension that his membership will hurt the church more than it will benefit him.

THE Bourbon Legislature of North Carolina proposes to pass a resolution of thanks to the falsifying Kentucky blackguard, BROWN, "for his manly defense of the South," in Congress, the other day. If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?

THERE are some grounds for fearing that the methods of cross-examination employed by the defense in that gigantic scandal case, will yet render the republication, in serial form, of "Tempest Tossed" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" necessary, as essential parts of the programme.

IT is a good saying: *De mortuis nil nisi bonum;* and all our people, of whatever political class or persuasion, will unite in paying tribute to the many amiable qualities of ex-Mayor BLACKMORE, the mournful circumstances of whose death on Saturday, are fully reported in another column.

NEW YORK claims the title of mother of Senators, because the newly elected United States Senators from Michigan, Nebraska and Wisconsin, were all born there. And, indeed, New York is a very good State to be born in, provided one emigrates from it at a very early age and never returns.

WE have all along insisted that the Democratic party hadn't sense enough to behave well enough to retain the confidence of the people of the country for any great length of time, and current events are proving it. Prosperity don't at all agree with them, and they will soon have to step down and out.

THE Ways and Means Committee are expected to report their new revenue bill to-day. Every distillery in the country is running at full blast, day and night, in order to be ready for the anticipated rise in spirits, and goods in bond are being taken out with a rapidity hitherto unknown. The measure should be acted on with the utmost promptitude, in order to prevent mere speculators from reaping any undue advantages.

SOME time since, the New York *Herald* took on a much higher order of editorial conscience and ability than was its usual wont. The change was but temporary, however, and, probably in order to illustrate the principle of compensation, it has now sunk considerably below its former level. Hence its subscription list, which fell off remarkably a couple of months ago is now said to be increasing at a wonderful rate—among the Democracy.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* severely blames the Kentucky delegation in Congress for allowing JOHN YOUNG BROWN to receive the reprimand of the Speaker, and says that his expulsion would have been followed by his instant re-election. Undoubtedly it would. His offense was glaring and utterly indefensible, and the fellow lied publicly without the slightest shadow of provocation. Hence, unquestionably, his majority would have been immense.

THE grand jury of New York have, it is reported, found indictments for smuggling against a number of prominent importers of that city, whose names, for good reasons, have not been permitted as yet to be made public. If guilty, it is to be hoped they may be severely punished. Without mercantile integrity, business becomes degraded to a game of fraud in which success will be gauged and measured only by the extent to which

THE Democrats of the New York House of Representatives complain that, although it is Democratic, it is run by the Republicans. The reason is plain, however. The Democrats are unfit to run it, although in the majority, and, if the machine is to run at all, the Republicans *must* run it. The Pennsylvania House is in the same predicament. For all the good the Democrats can do them, in both these States, the people might just as well have given the control, outright, to the Republicans.

DURING the row in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Monday night last, one of the Democratic Representatives from Allegheny county was fierce in calling upon BEAMISH, the ballot-box stuffer in his sense as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, to take a bold stand for order and lead him out of the hall. "BEAMISH," said our excited representative, "is the right man in the right place!" Considering the fact that criminal charges are now or were, not long since, pending against BEAMISH, there would seem be no reason to question the truth of our representative's declaration.

THE Democratic House of Representatives of New Jersey elected a man as clerk who accepted a bribe of $500 for disposing of an office in his gift, and the House, when it was brought face to face with the disgraceful fact, compelled the bribe-taker to "git up and git." The Democratic House of Representatives of Pennsylvania elected a man as Sergeant-at-Arms, notorious as a ballot-box stuffer, and under indictment for embezzlement. The facts were fully brought to the notice of the members; but this notorious creature still remains their Sergeant-at-Arms. New Jersey, as far as heard from, is, therefore, just one ahead of Pennsylvania.

THE motion for censure in the case of Congressman BROWN, of Kentucky, ought to have come from the Democratic side of the House and to have received the vote of every Democratic member. Not only, however, did not a solitary Democrat utter a word in condemnation of the rowdy's vulgar insolence, but we are told that when he was arraigned at the bar of the House they exhibited "great feeling"—indicating clearly on which side their sympathies were. The fact is full of ugly significance, showing that the same old slavish subserviency to the South for the sake of the Southern vote that we used to see so much of, twenty years ago, prevails among them as strongly as ever.

HON. E. W. STOUGHTON, one of the most prominent Democratic lawyers of New York city, publishes in the New York *Times* a second article on the Louisiana question, in which he takes the ground that in recognizing KELLOGG as Governor of Louisiana, the President "acted according to the best light which, at the time, could be shed" upon the case. After that recognition, it became the bounden duty of every citizen to yield obedience to the constituted authority, notwithstanding it included obedience to colored officials. It is not probable that the Democratic press will reproduce his argument; it possesses such a very different flavor from that of the ordinary kind of Stoughton bitters to which the members of that party are accustomed.

THE new rules governing the transportation of petroleum, as laid down by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, provide that that article, packed either in metallic cans placed within wooden boxes or in iron-bound casks of a quality which will not ignite at or below one hundred and ten degrees, may be transported on passenger steamers where there are no other practicable and available lines of communication, upon the master or owner of the vessel obtaining a certificate from the local inspector, designating the part of the vessel where the petroleum must be stowed, which certificate must be posted up in a conspicuous place for the information of all on board. There is thought to be no doubt that these regulations will receive the indorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund paid $50,835 45 of the State debt during January, and took action towards calling in $800,000 of the six per cent loans of the Commonwealth, interest on which will soon be stopped, and the bonds will be paid on presentation at the Farmers and Mechanics' National bank, Philadelphia. The amount of State debt heretofore called in and not yet presented, on which interest has been stopped, is $135,433. The general fund of the State Treasury, out of which the current expenses of the State government are paid, was, on February 1st, only $59 04. All the rest of the money in the treasury belonged to the sinking fund. The low condition of the general fund is probably explained by the promptness with which the members of the Legislature have drawn their salaries. If incapable of attending to legislation, the House is, at least, equal to the task of drawing its pay.

THE CRACK OF THE SOUTHERN WHIP.

We have before expressed our conviction that, with the return of the Democracy to power, the restoration of the old-time predominance of Southern habits and Southern leadership was sure to follow. The Democratic party, when it was formerly in control of the Government, was noted for its subserviency to the South; and the Southern leaders, well aware of their power over their Northern allies, as well as sure of their support in any emergency, always felt free to treat the then rising public sentiment of the North with contempt, and to pour out the most virulent abuse upon all who stood up against them. The crack of the slaveholder's whip in Congress was then a constantly familiar sound. It was resorted to whenever occasion offered, and when failed to menace and subdue, the club, the pistol or the bowie-knife was a convenient substitute.

The war changed all that, and the sharp twang of the Southern lash has not been heard in the halls of Congress for many years; but no sooner does the South realize the fact that the Democracy has obtained possession of the next House of Representatives, than it rushes to the front to lead the party which of old belonged to it so completely, and we again hear the shrill chord of the slavemaster's instrument of torture. The same insolence which characterized the Southern members of Congress prior to 1861, the same violently abusive spirit, the same tyrannical and overbearing manner, are all again apparent in the House. The vehement, denunciatory style which used to characterize the blustering speeches of KETTT, TOOMBS, PRYOR, and a host of other Southern HOTSPURS, was again perceptible in the disgraceful speech for which the young puppy, BROWN, from Kentucky, was censured at the bar of the House on Thursday last; and the spirit shown by MCLEAN, of Texas, on the day previous, was fully up to the standard of Southern bravado and bluster which prevailed from 1852 to 1861. The House, it is true, in this instance, vindicated itself by voting its censure upon the head of the Kentucky offender; but his Democratic colleagues, North and South, stood by him to a man, patted him on the back, and encouraged him, and all the other Southern hot-bloods, to bring back, once more, the plantation manners and the domineering insolence which disgraced Congress so thoroughly in former times, so that the censure of the House effected nothing, really, beyond a vindication of its dignity.

The Democratic party was always a Southern party, and always will be. Its public men, in the North, were the mere slaves of Southern masters, as they are to-day. The collar of the born serf is around their necks, inscribed, "I am the slave of the South, whose slave are you?" COX, and RANDALL, and WOOD did not dare to show their teeth and snarl like BROWN and MCLEAN; but they were not beneath fetching and carrying for them and playing the bond-servant thoroughly.

We are, then, it is plain, upon the threshold of another era of Southern dominance. While it lasts it will be a repetition the ante-war era. The South will lead, and the South will rule, thrusting all such subserviceable creatures as WOOD and COX into the back ground; Southern orators will spit fire, as of old, will curse like drabs, and pour out the vials of their wrath upon every Northern man who dares to confront them; and the Democratic victories of 1874 will simply produce the results which flowed from similar victories in 1856. Violence will take the place of argument, tyranny the place of persuasion, and low vituperation the place of reason. Some new bully BROOKS will arise to knock down, from behind, some outspoken Northern member or Senator, and some new Hangman FOOTE will threaten the gallows to all who dare to [illegible] denied, and the Democratic platform of 1856, which the advent of which COX was so much enamored the other day, will prove to be a reversal of all the other jubilees that were ever heard of, in that it will signalize the return of the Northern Democracy to their old serfdom and "Proclaim slavery throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Of such a jubilee none but a born thrall, like COX, could be glad.

That such a reaction, back to the practices of a period now almost forgotten, can last long, is scarcely possible; and after the country has had a taste of the rule of the slave drivers who are now coming to the front, we feel sure it will be glad of the first chance to escape from it. Let Mr. BROWN and his Southern associates, therefore, make good use of their opportunity, for they never will get another. The Northern hounds who are now cringing at their feet, have not forgotten the sound of the whip which always had a terror for them; but that generation is fast dying out, and the one that is coming up to take its place is happily made of sterner and better stuff.

MONTI DI PIETA.

It is estimated that the five hundred and ten pawnbroker establishments in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken yearly lend to the poorer classes of those places money to the amount of four millions of dollars. The ordinary period of the loan is thirty days, and the rate of interest from eight to twenty per cent. For the most part, the articles upon which money is advanced are worth about three times the loan. Much the larger portion of the articles pawned are never redeemed. At from eight to ten per cent. per month the brokers make more than a hundred per cent. annually out of their capital, and the poor classes who resort to them for relief must therefore pay them a yearly tribute of at least four millions of dollars. Of course, also, the brokers make considerable gains by the sale of the unredeemed articles. According to the contemporary from which we derive these facts, a scheme is in agitation in New York to set up public pawn houses to be under communal or municipal regulation and control, copying an institution which has long existed in several European cities. In France, for example, there are sixty such establishments, among them the famous *Mont de Piete* in Paris; in Belgium there are seventy, in Holland eighty, in Russia sixty-five, in Italy one hundred and in Germany seventy.

It is perhaps a reproach to American civilization that this beneficent institution has not yet been fairly introduced into this country. And yet, we suppose that its absence must be referred to the general prosperity of the land, or rather to the comparative ease with which a living is here gained. Except in a few of the larger cities, American families have generally known little of the desperate straits to which families are often reduced in the old world. During the recent hard times, however, much actual and prospective suffering would have been prevented by the existence of "charitable institutions for advancing money on pledges," that is, of *Monti di Pieta*, as they are called in Italy, where they are believed to have originated about the middle of the fifteenth century. The first one was opened in Perugia, and its effects were soon found so excellent that it was speedily copied in Florence, Mantua, Milan and other Italian cities. They were introduced into France in 1777 in consequence of accounts generally circulated of their happy results in Italy. Having been broken up by the storms of the Revolution, they were resuscitated in 1804, but they do not seem to have been formally recognized by the Legislature until quite recently. At present, as already stated, they are numerous not only in France but in most countries of the European continent. In English novels of the last fifty years the pawnbroker may be said to be a uniformly recurring character. He is not usually portrayed as remarkable for kindness of heart or graciousness of manner. In the works of fiction alluded to he is generally an Israelite with guile; the liberty thus taken with the Jewish nationality being only one example of the injustice or indifference to justice which marked until lately the appearance of the sons of ABRAHAM in English literature. It is safe to say that the painter sometimes drew his colors from imagination and sometimes avenged or strove to avenge his own wrongs in the person of another.

A Bishop of Winchester is said to have been the first person in England to establish a system of lending on pledges. This was about the close of the fifteenth century. Under the Bishop's system, no interest was taken, and it is easy to see that thus conducted, the business would yield only celestial profits and no filthy lucre. The method was, in fact, merely a part of the system of beneficence by which the Catholic Church relieved the wants of the indigent. But about the time the English Bishop of Winchester devised and applied his mode of lending money on pledges, without interest, the Franciscans administering the *Monti di Pieta* in Italy, began to take interest on the funds advanced, and in 1515 Pope LEO X. expressly sanctioned the practice. Hence one may say that the business of pawnbroking was already established, and when soon after the Reformation some shrewd man in England opened a shop for transactions of the sort with which the world is so familiar, he no doubt seemed a genuine benefactor to the poor and needy. Certainly we are not aware that the practice was attended with any gross abuses at first or for a good while. At any rate it was not until 1756 that the business of English pawnbrokers was regulated by law, and the rate of interest on pledges was not fixed by legislation until 1800. The business was first licensed in 1783, and is at present quite an important source of revenue, the number of persons engaged in the business increasing in proportion to the population.

Doubtless it affords to any miscellaneous community much needed accommodation, and the fact that its opportunities are sometimes abused ought to cast no slur on an entire class. One may trust that a fair proportion of them resist and overcome the peculiar temptations of their calling, and besides do deeds of charity and kindness of which the world hears nothing. It should seem, however, that the business ought to be very carefully regulated by law, as it is in Great Britain at present, and furthermore one can not but wonder that, at least in such cities as New York and Brooklyn, the beneficient spirit which does so much for the poor has not before now established some method by which poor families might obtain temporary pecuniary assistance on pledges, without subjecting themselves to extortion and the speedy forfeiture of their goods, often articles of prime necessity.

THE adoption, by the House, of a part of the National Democratic platform of 1872, recognizing the equal right of men of all races to the protection of the Government, as a preamble to the Civil Rights bill, was a shrewd stroke of political policy, for it afforded a fair illustration of the utter insincerity of the Democrats in their political professions. This party, in the National Convention at Baltimore which nominated GREELEY, adopted a resolution recognizing "the equality of all men before the law," and declaring it "the duty of the Government to mete out equal and exact justice to all men of whatever nativity, race, *color* or persuasion;" nothing less and nothing more. Yet every Democrat in the House voted against it, and every Democrat in the land is howling against a measure which is but an embodiment of the National Democratic platform of 1872. Either the party was dishonest in making such professions in 1872, or it is dishonest in resisting their application, now; and it can take either horn of the dilemma it chooses.

MR. NIBLACK, indeed, says the party adopted this as part of its creed "under coercion and intimidation;" by which, we suppose, he means to say that it felt impelled to play the hypocrite in order to catch the Liberal Republican vote; but in saying that he simply admits that his party was dishonest, and professed what it did not believe, for the sake of attaining success. It did not intend to do what it promised.

And it never does. It is always professing one thing and doing another; and when it is most profuse in declarations that sound well, it is most certain of giving the lie to them when the time for action comes. Its declarations are for effect, merely. It never means to do what it says, and it never says what it means to do. Its entire policy is fraud, prevarication and double dealing. Its platforms are glittering generalities, and its acts invariably give the lie to them. It carried POLK into the Presidency in 1844 as a friend of the Tariff of '42, and repealed that Tariff in two years after. It set up the cry of "54° 40' or fight," on the Oregon boundary question, and in a short time afterwards surrendered the boundary to 49°. It was the first to enunciate the principle of "Squatter Sovereignty," and when "Squatter Sovereignty" worked against it, set the principle at naught. It has, consequently, been consistent in its inconsistency, in this instance, of setting up Equality of Human Rights as a Democratic doctrine, and then abandoning it on the first opportunity.

"LAZZARONI" was the contemptuous term which COX, of New York, flung at the Republican laboring men in the galleries of the House, when they applauded Republican speakers during a recent debate. The contempt which an aristocratic, soft-handed Democrat feels for workingmen is something which almost defies expression, but it always manages to find embodiment in some such term as that used by COX. The old slaveholders used to call them "mudsills," "horny-handed mechanics," &c., and there are occasions constantly arising when representative Democrats, like COX, feel compelled to embody in some such curt phrase, the hatred which the party feels for all who have to earn their living by the hard labor of their hands.

THE number of business failures in 1874, according to the statistics of the mercantile agencies, were 5,830, and the amount of liabilities was $155,239,000. In 1873 the failures were 5,183 and the amount $288,-499,000, and in 1872 the failures were 4,069 and the amount $121,056,000. While, therefore, the number of failures was greatest, last year, the amount was much less than in 1873, and not much ahead of that of 1872. The figures are not very cheering, but they afford encouragement to the belief that we have seen the worst of the panic of 1873, and will gradually regain our former prosperity.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Creamer, of New York, having an appointment at West Point due him, has made his selection in the son of Dion Boucicault, the eminent actor and playwright.

The New York *News* says: "Still another scandal will shock Brooklyn in a few days. A State Senator appears as plaintiff in a divorce suit, and a prominent Brooklyn lawyer is implicated with the wife."

Not a bad story is that of the old Democrat who, recently, noticing an advertisement of the "Andes Insurance Company," remarked that he knew "Andy would always be at the head of something. You can't keep him down."

The sum of two dollars has been received at the War Department from a Catholic priest in Richmond, Va. The money was delivered at confessional, by some unknown penitent. It has been handed over to Spinner, as a contribution to the conscience fund. A strenuous endeavor is making to have Schumaker visit a confessional.

A handsome bouquet was sent to Gen. Butler's desk in the House, on Saturday morning, made up of azaleas, white fuchsias, and for a center relief a large calla lily. Appended to the fragrant tribute was a card having the inscription: "Justice to all is equality before the law. The country owes you its gratitude. From the ladies of New York."

The subscriptions for the Agassiz Museum at Harvard will soon reach the desired amount of $200,000, thus making it possible to draw the $50,000 appropriation by Massachusetts. With this $250,000 new halls are to be built, new facilities for instruction are to be provided, and the classification and arrangement of the museum is to be carried forward much further than it was at Agassiz's death.

A romantic elopement has taken place at Waterford, Ireland. A widow, whose late husband was colonel of an infantry regiment, and who owns considerable landed property in England, is said to have eloped with a handsome subconstable named Terence Murphy. The lady, who has turned forty-two, has £700 a year. Murphy is in his twenty-third year. The widow is connected with the highest families in that country.

Rush Burgess, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Richmond (Va.) district, Bay Ridged a burglar the other night. The would-be-robber was caught by the vigilant householder, and as he turned, with dire intent, upon the man whom he would have robbed, he received a minute leaden check to his dubious and deceitful career. A few more such instances would be gratifying to civilized society, however much the taking of human life may be deplored.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There was a good deal of weather to the square inch, yesterday.

The great American prevaricator: John Young Brown, of Kentucky.

An Englishman in Cleveland is going to start an oyster bed in Lake Erie.

Dull times and sharp weather make the meanest team ever hitched together.

Thousands will be glad to sing the old song, "Hard times come again, no more."

John Bull gathered in last year $35,000,-000 in customs duties on manufactured tobacco.

Louisville is to have another newspaper, this time a Sunday one, to be called the *Globe*.

The huge armies of Europe sit on the breast of that continent like a nightmare in uniform.

It is proposed to establish an Oriental College in connection with the University of California.

"The only original copy" of that scandalous George the Fourth book is running into the hundreds.

Facts that tell. Philadelphia bonds sell better than those of any other large municipality in the country.

The proposed new Territory of Pembina embraces 71,200 square miles, and contains about ten thousand inhabitants.

More Chicago enterprise: "At No. 204 Wentworth avenue, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Peter Weber, of four daughters."

The Mississippi river engineers have just organized an association similar to the Railway Conductors' Association.

No less than fifty-eight thousand lodgings were furnished to "tramps" in the station houses of Boston, last year.

Only a week, now, before you can say to the neighbor who is everlastingly wanting to borrow something, that it is Lent.

The next Congress will be the most inferior that has gathered at Washington since the Government was founded.

Next Sunday is St. Valentine's Day. The money usually devoted to valentines might be left in the contribution box.

The Iowa Grangers want to know how it comes about that their treasury is bankrupt, and in debt several thousand dollars.

The British Government has granted five thousand dollars to secure observations of the total eclipse of the sun in April next.

Three Legislatures are still in the trammels of United States Senatorships—those of Minnesota, West Virginia and Florida.

The Alabama Claims Court has rendered a decision excluding British subjects from participating in the distribution of the fund.

The Centennial Celebration begins to assume very significant proportions. All the various committees are in active operation.

Nevada and California propose to unite their forces and build up one strong university. A College of Mines is also suggested.

Paradoxical. A great many men who care nothing about the condition of the streets are down on the sidewalks at present.

There are eight regular communistic societies in the United States, with seventy-two branches and a membership of 5,000 persons.

Mr. Clement A. Griscom, of Philadelphia, is to be appointed Chief of the Centennial Bureau of Transportation for European goods.

The Indianapolis *Union*, a Democratic paper started a year ago, at the time of the printers' strike in that city, has gone under heavily in debt.

Out in Iowa a debtor may recover all money paid for liquor, sold in violation of the laws of the State. So the Supreme Court decides.

In our modern civilization, spiritual hostilities eventually take form in contending armies and fleets. There are some things to be settled, yet.

General Fitz John Porter has presented to President Grant another nervously written appeal for a rehearing of his case by a board of army officers.

Another innovation on old college rules is the introduction of billiard tables in the gymnasiums and reading rooms of the prominent Eastern colleges.

Being consonant with each other, John Pulaskoboieskwinchinski and Julia Soloskiminnieiwinnieihiski were married at South Bend, Ind., last week.

Paper is now manufactured from the refuse of the sugar-cane. It is said to be of excellent quality, thick, fine grained, and with a particularly smooth surface.

The great Cochituate lake that supplies Boston is almost drained out, and the Hub is providing an additional storage capacity, to meet any similar exigency in the future.

California cattle and sheep growers are very jubilant over their green fields and luxuriant pasture land. Thus far the winter season has been a remarkably favorable one.

Hundreds of tons of eels have recently been taken from a small tributary of the Mystic river, at Boston, though why they should congregate there is a mystery to the oldest inhabitant.

Peanuts are rapidly coming to the front as an article of trade. Ten years ago the crop did not amount to more than 150,000 bushels. Last year 2,000,000 bushels were raised, valued at $3,000,000.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular inviting officers and soldiers to hunt up articles of historic and scientific value of interest to the military service, for the formation of a war museum.

Water routes seem a curious subject to dilate on after dinner at Delmonico's, but that was the theme of Senator Windom, Chairman of the Senate Transportation Committee, on Saturday night.

During a recent severe gale at Oswego, N. Y., one of the large, heavy plate-glass windows in the top of the stone lighthouse, sixty feet from the lake level, was shivered into a thousand fragments by a piece of ice cast up by the waves.

A national convention, composed of yard-masters, assistant yard-masters, and ex-yard-masters of the United States and Canadas, has been called to meet at Indianapolis, on the 24th inst., for the purpose of organizing a National Yard Masters' Insurance Association.

The Civil Rights Bill.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Many good people, people who feel that the United States Government is in duty and honor bound to secure to its black allies of the South the freedom so ungraciously given, believe now that further interference between the ex-masters and ex-slaves would be injudicious, and tend to injure rather than aid the colored man. It is argued that the old, kindly feeling engendered by domestic intercourse and domestic ties, is a better protection for the freedman than any United States law can be. Carl Schurz longs to see colored men divide their vote, and speaks as though their adhesion to the party which gave them freedom was a grave error, if not an offense. He would have them trust the friendship of the men who have bought and sold them like cattle, who have extorted their unpaid toil by tortures which might put fiends to the blush, and who have never professed any repentance or given one sign of any sense of justice or mercy toward their former victims.

The whole policy of the pacificators of to-day, is a rehash of the old arguments used against Northern interference, between the master and slave; and, from the evidence, there is as great need of such interference to-day as there was twenty years ago. Nay, more; for to the race scorn with which Southern whites regarded negroes, there is now added the political hate won as the faithful allies of "this Yankee Government." Socially, the condition of the Southern negro, at this time, is even worse than it was twenty years ago, on account of the hatred borne him as a representative of the Government on which is concentrated all their powers of hate.

In addition to the evidence furnished by the press, there is overwhelming proof from private sources of the hatred and cruelty of Southern whites toward their colored neighbors. I have just met the first man who has lived or traveled in the South, since the war, who, when closely questioned, has not, willingly or unwillingly, contributed to this evidence. But a short time ago I was talking with one who, before and since the war, has traveled almost constantly in the Southern States as a commercial agent, and his opinion is that the whites intend to re-enslave the blacks, and that, wherever the Southern white has the power, they are little more than slaves now; that, to them, the franchise is little more than mockery, since they are systematically overawed or swindled in every election. No one could bring this man into the witness-box and make him tell what he knows, publicly, for this would be to ruin his business, if not to bankrupt his firm.

Once, last year, on his way to Columbus, South Carolina, the colored car, on the train, was so crowded that there was no more room on platforms or steps, while in the white car there were but four persons. He was on the platform when the train stopped at a station, and a respectable looking colored man and woman tried to get on, and failing to find room, stepped up on the platform where he stood, and tried from there to gain a foothold on the colored car, but could not. He told them to go into the car on which they stood, as there was plenty of room in it. They hesitated and he insisted; so they went in and sat down. When the conductor came he very roughly, and with an oath, ordered them out. Our informant spoke to him, explained the case, and pointed out the impossibility of their getting onto, much less into, the other car, said there was plenty of room there, and no one was objecting to their being there, &c. Used, in short, his influence to have the intrusion overlooked, but it would not do. It was contrary to the rules and out they must go, or conductor would put them out, by which time our carpet-bagger's blood was up, and he told Mr. Conductor he would have three folks to put out. So the cause of offense remained and got off at the next station. At Columbus their friend went to the hotel at which he had been accustomed to stop, registered and went to bed. Next morning no one spoke to or approached him. He was spotted, but ate his breakfast and went to visit his customers, took four orders, forwarded them and went on to the next station. By the next mail his orders were countermanded and the business of his firm closed in Columbus.

He describes it as a common occurrence for a colored car on a train to be so crowded that the platforms will be full and passengers compelled to stand out in the rain, men, women and children, while there is plenty of room in the white cars. Often he has seen colored passengers refused passage after waiting hours at a station, and left in great disappointment, and almost despair, when there was plenty of room. On steamboats no colored person is permitted to come inside the cabin; and no provision whatever is made for their comfort, while they are compelled to pay as much as white passengers. He has repeatedly seen colored officials, officers of the United States Government, well dressed, intelligent, gentlemenly men compelled, on boats, to stay out on the guards, or on the hurricane deck, without shelter, while greasy, badly-smelling, white Democrats lounged in the cabin. Delicate colored women and infants are often exposed in this way, and to-day, more than ever, the Southern white acts on the principle that "black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect." This gentleman represents the clergy as more bitter and vindictive than laymen, says he, quite recently, heard one, in the presence of a large number of persons, say that he "had no more hesitation about ordering a nigger than a dog!" "Niggers are six degrees below white men in the scale of being!"

Five weeks ago, in Humboldt, Tenn., he noticed several men and boys upon the platform of the Railroad Hotel, and joined them. They were looking at a colored man who was lying apparently in great agony, but unable to speak. Some one said he had been thrown off a train and hurt, but no one made a motion to assist him, until a man came up who, he afterwards learned, was a Northern traveler. He asked if they would assist him him to take the sufferer under the hotel portico, out of the rain. A baggage truck was brought, the negro lifted, laid on it and wheeled under shelter, but he was out and the air was cold. The Northern man made inquiry about a hospital or some place where he might be put into and bed, as he seemed to be dying. Our informant went to bed, feeling that the case would receive attention; but, in the morning, found the colored man still lying on the platform, just where he had been laid the night before, *dead* and stiff. No one seemed to mind; and he afterwards learned that no inquiry ever was made as to the cause of death.

Is it strange that Southern blacks do not throw themselves into the arms of the Democracy, which loves them so? Would they not be idiots to vote power into hands certain to use it against them? It is considered a virtue in other men to stand by their friends; and electors are expected to vote for their own interests; for those men and that party most likely to promote their interests; and why should Southern blacks bean exception to the rule? Would we not consider negroes the most stupid and ungrateful of animals if they turned against the party which knocked off their chains, and which, with all its blundering, does really seek to make them free, and give them an equal chance in life, and joined that one which from first to last has proved itself their deadliest foe?

The Southern negro Democrat of to-day, is the legitimate successor of the negro overseer in the days of slavery, and, as such, must be shunned and feared by the men of his race.

That the Southern blacks need protection, from the Southern Democracy, there is no room for doubt, and that the Government of the United States is bound to protect them, to the extent of its last man and last dollar, is undeniable. A nation that leave its weak ally to the vengeance of the common enemy ought to perish, and will, for its honor and nationality must first be dead.

If this Civil Rights bill means protection for the colored men, who fought under the national standard against those who fought to trample it in the dust, pass it, and that right quickly. Then send Phil. Sheridan to see that it is enforced. Give him all the men and muskets he wants, another black horse every time he needs one, and trust him to use them. He is too brave to be a tyrant! It is your coward who abuses power, and there is not one drop of coward blood in his veins. The heart which does not leap with pleasure at Sheridan's name is not beating in the bosom of a loyal American citizen. Give him the Civil Rights bill, and let him defend our Southern allies against the common foe.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

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CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to

LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

IN THE COMMON PLEAS COURT No. 1.

In the matter of the Application of the Hazelwood Building and Loan Association for a Decree of Dissolution. No. 733. March 1, 1875.

And now, January 16, 1875, the foregoing petition being presented in open Court, on motion of Rodgers and Ely, Attorneys for petitioners, the same is ordered to be filed; on SATURDAY, February 13, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., is appointed for hearing said petition, notice whereof shall be given by the Prothonotary, by publication in two papers of the county of Allegheny daily, consecutively, for two weeks.

By the Court. From the Record.
B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. No. 661 March Term, 1875.

In the matter of the application of Dr. A. M. BARR for Benefit of Insolvent Laws.

Petition presented in open Court, and the Court order and direct the same to be marked filed, and SATURDAY, February 13th, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., fixed for a hearing thereof. Notice thereof is given by publication in the *Legal Journal*, Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL and *Gazette*.

BY THE COURT,

From the Record.
(L. S.)
B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.

M

NOTICE—IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES H. JOHNSON, of Millerstown, in the county of Butler, State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Z. M. SHANNON,
Millerstown, January 22, 1875. M

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT—NOTICE is hereby given that WARNES. CREVELING, of the city of Paterson, in the county of Passaic, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an assignment of the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.

Z. E. TOWNSEND,
Dated Paterson, N. J., Jan. 26, 1875. M

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT—NOTICE is hereby given that JAMES H. HIXSON, of the city of Paterson, in the county of Passaic, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.

Z. E. TOWNSEND,
Dated Paterson, N. J., January 26, 1875. M

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT—NOTICE is hereby given that WARNES. CREVELING and JAMES H. HIXSON, partners, trading under the name and firm of Warne S. Creveling and Hixson, of the city of Paterson, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.

Z. E. TOWNSEND,
Dated Paterson, N. J., Jan. 26, 1875. M

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
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Saturday, February 6.
BEST BARGAINS IN
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LADIES' SUITS,
SACQUES,
SHAWLS, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR
Present and Early Spring Wear,
AT
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FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
Stock now Full and Complete, to supply the Unusually Large Demands we are having for Dress Goods, Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
In these goods we can offer very Attractive Bargains at 25c to 75c per yard.
Black All-Wool Cashmeres,
Special Bargains in very Fine Black Cashmeres, at 87½c, 90c and $1 00; fully equal to goods usually sold at from $1 00 to $1 25.
Finest Black Cashmeres, very low prices.
Desirable Colors in Cashmeres and Merinos.
New Bargains in Black Dress Silks, at $1 25 to $1 50.
Best Black Dress Silks, one-third under value.
Fine Dress Goods, of every description.
At 37½c and 50c, Extra Bargains in Black Empress Cloths, worth 50c to 62½c.
New Tycoon Repps, at lowest prices.
At 12½c to 25c, Very Desirable Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods, all kinds.
Mourning Dress Goods, great variety.
EXTRA BARGAINS
In Remnants and Short Lengths of
DRESS GOODS.

DISSOLUTION.
BUSINESS CHANGE.
We have this day disposed of our Produce Commission Business, at 187 Liberty street, to Messrs. J. WILBERT and W. K. WALLACE, who will conduct the business hereafter under the firm name of WILBERT & WALLACE. Messrs. WILBERT & WALLACE are hereby authorized to settle all accounts due to and owing by the late firm, also all personal accounts.
W. H. GRAFF & CO.

To Our Friends and Customers.
Thanking them for their patronage so liberally bestowed upon us during the past eight years, we heartily recommend our successors to your favorable notice.
W. H. GRAFF & CO.

MESSRS. W. H. GRAFF AND A. R. CARPENTER, having bought the large Produce Shipping Business of Messrs. TROTT & HYDE, and the late GEO. B. POTWIN, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, will remove there at once.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.

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COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

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Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

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SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

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BANKERS,

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

STEAMSHIPS.

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CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed.

Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.

Louis Moeser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Clark, 79 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 63 Latham street, G. G. Murphy, 76 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny city.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,

THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT.

Between New York and Liverpool

Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC.....Capt. Gledhill.
CELTIC.....Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC.....Capt. Perry.
Passenger accommodation Unrivalled.

Saloon, $60. Gold, (fastings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.

Drafts in sums to suit.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
J. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth street.
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Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.

WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER &C.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 6, 1875.

The report of the condition of the New York associated banks, received to-day by telegraph, shows a falling off in reserves of $3,087,400. The drain of specie continues, which adds to the prevailing impression that the premium will go still higher than it is quoted at present. All the causes influencing the market are such that we consider gold a purchase.

The changes in the bank statement are as follows:

February 6, 1875.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114¼	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	120½	120½				
5-20s, 1865	119¾	119¾				
5-20s, 1864	117¾	117¾				
5-20s, 1865, new	118¾	118¾				
5-20s, 1867	119	119				
5-20s, 1868	119¾	119¾				
10-40s	114½	114½				
6-30s, coupon	111	111				
6-30s, registered	110⅝	110⅝				
New 5-20s	114⅝	114⅝				
Western Union Tel.	73	73¼	73⅝	73	73¼	73¼
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	34¾	34½	34½			34¾
Panama	117		114			
Adams Express	98	98	98½			
Wells, Fargo Express	88	88	88			
American Express	62½	62½	61¾			
United States Express			57½			
New York Central	101	101	101		101½	101⅝
Erie	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾	79¾		79¾	79¾
Illinois Central	102		101			
Cleve. & Pittsburgh						
Chicago & Northw'n	40¾	40¾	40¾	40	41⅛	41⅛
Rock Island	103½	103¾	104¼	103¾	104	104
Fort Wayne	97¾	97	97¾	98	97¾	97¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28	28	28	28	28
Union Pacific	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Hannibal & St. Jos.	23	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
C. C. & I. C.	8	8	8			
Terre Haute			5			
South Carolina, April			30½			
Missouri 6's			97⅝			

—The local loan market is quiet, with money abundant in most of the banks. Should the present condition of affairs continue, it should make a change in the rates of discount in favor of the borrower. Most of the established banks earn from ten to sixteen per cent. per annum, after paying expenses and losses and adding largely to their surplus funds, so that the rate of interest could be materially reduced without injury to the stockholders of the banks.

—The check stamp nuisance continues to excite some interest, and the exact rights and liabilities of free citizens under the law are freely canvassed. A Freeport banker, objecting to having the privacy of his business invaded by a minion of the law," declined to allow the inspector to examine his papers. The inspector has entered proceedings against him for this refusal. We hope the case may not be "settled," but that we may have a judicial decision on the question in place of the "rulings of the department," for these rulings are not infrequently very wide of the spirit of the law, and always against the public and in favor of the department. The opinion is quoted, as coming from the office of the United States District Attorney, that the right to invade the privacy of State and private bankers, as claimed by the revenue office, does not exist under the law.

The banks of this city have been in the habit of issuing checks on themselves or clearing house certificates, which, like the checks presented for certification, instead of marking their customers' checks "good," as these memoranda are issued in place of checks already stamped, it was thought that they did not require to be stamped. Such a decision was rendered some years since by the internal revenue office. The question was within a few days submitted by the Union National bank, to the Commissioner for his opinion, and he now "rules" that memorandum checks must be stamped.

—The important question of providing revenue for running the Government, and of providing for the sinking fund, is under consideration at Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury has asked for an increase of customs duties sufficient to yield $30,000,000, more revenue. Under Secretary Boutwell's summary system the public debt was largely reduced and the sinking fund received a credit largely in excess of the legal requirements, all at the expense of the present taxpayers. As the sinking fund need not be increased, under the requirements of the law, for nearly eight years to come, it seems to us that this item should, for the present, be left out of the future. The present generation fought the battles of the Republic and have paid off a large share of the debt; future generations that reap the benefits should be called upon to share the burdens of taxation. Business interests crippled by taxation and the panic are struggling to keep afloat, so that the country never was in a less favorable condition to bear increased taxation than at present. A falling off in the revenue is the effect of an exceptional condition of commercial depression, and has caused a reduction of the customs revenue of over thirty-five millions. This depression cannot long continue, and there are even now signs of a revival. The imports at New York during the last three months show an increase of $9,090,000 over the same period of last season. Should this increase continue, as there is every reason to believe it will, the expenses of the Government if properly economized, can be met without adding to the burdens of increased taxation.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following official statement of the value of foreign coins in United States gold coin:

Countries.	Money Unit.	Standard.	Value in U. S. Money.
Argentine Rep.	Peso or dollar.	Gold	$0.93
Austria	Florin	Silver	45.5
Belgium	Franc	Gold and silver	19.3
Bolivia	Dollar	Gold and silver	96.5
Brazil	Milreis of 1,000 reis	Gold	54.5
British Am. Col's	Dollar	Gold	1.00
N. America	Dollar	Gold	1.00
Central America	Dollar	Silver	92.6
Chili	Peso	Gold	91.2
China	Tael	Silver	1.48
Denmark	Crown	Gold	26.8
Ecuador	Dollar	Silver	92.6
Egypt	Pound of 100 piastres	Gold and silver	4.97.4
France	Franc	Gold and silver	19.3
Great Britain	Pound sterling	Gold	4.86.5
Greece	Drachma	Gold and silver	19.3
Hayti	Gourde	Silver	92.6
Hayti	Dollar	Silver	92.6
Japan	Yen	Gold	99.7
India	Rupee of 16 annas	Silver	43.6
Italy	Lira	Gold and silver	19.3
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	90.8
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	89.4
Netherlands	Florin	Silver	38.6
Norway	Crown	Gold	26.8
Paraguay	Peso	Gold	1.00
Peru	Dollar	Silver	89.4
Porto Rico	Peso	Gold	92.4
Portugal	Milreis of 1,000 reis	Gold	1.08.4
Russia	Rouble of 100 copecks	Silver	69.3
Sandwich Isl'ds	Dollar	Gold	1.03.8
Spain	Peseta of 100 centimes	Gold and silver	18.8
Sweden	Crown	Gold	26.8
Switzerland	Franc	Gold and silver	82.9
Tripoli	Piastre of 40 parats	Silver	11.8
Tunis	Piastre of 100 caroubs	Silver	64.3
Turkey	Piastre	Gold	4.40
U. S. of Columbia	Peso	Silver	92.3
Uruguay	Patacon	Gold	94.3

—The Treasury Department has issued the fourteenth call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 1, 1875.

By virtue of the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as "Five-Twenty Bonds," will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the first day of March, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds, known as the "Fourth Series," act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON BONDS.

$ 50—No. 4,962 to No. 8,358, both inclusive.
$ 100—No. 10,501 to No. 23,106, both inclusive.
$ 500—No. 7,001 to No. 11,000, both inclusive.
$ 1,000—No. 20,001 to No. 33,700, both inclusive. $12,000,000

REGISTERED BONDS.

$ 50—No. 1,821 to No. 2,000, both inclusive.
$ 100—No. 14,151 to No. 15,500, both inclusive.
$ 500—No. 8,001 to No. 9,000, both inclusive.
$ 1,000—No. 33,351 to No. 35,700, both inclusive.
$ 5,000—No. 10,201 to No. 11,000, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 13,201 to No. 15,500, both inclusive. $ 3,000,000

$15,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above), $4,000,000 (coupon bonds, and three million dollars ($3,000,000) are registered bonds.

The interest on the $12,000,000 coupon bonds embraced in this call, will be paid with the principal.

United States securities, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Treasury Department," and the registered bonds should be assigned to this Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

CHAS. F. CONANT, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 57 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, February 4, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been very active to-day, with considerable fluctuation in prices. Northwestern common, has been the chief feature, opening at 43 it sold up to 47½, then it receded to 46 and closed at about 46¾. Union Pacific opened at 39¾, sold up to 40, and closed at 39¾@39⅝. There seems to be an impression on the street that Mr. Gould has been selling Union Pacific to-day, but we do not think he has sold much. In fact, from the character of the dealings this afternoon, we are very much of the opinion that the clique have been buying more stocks to-day than they have sold, and we look for higher prices to-morrow. Pacific Mail has not improved to-day on the announcement of the sale of the company's property in San Francisco, because the public look with disfavor on the steady absorption of the company's assets. The friends of the company speak very favorably of the sale, and predict higher prices for the stock. Gold has reacted to-day, but closes firm. Money is in more demand at 1@5 per cent. on call. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	55½	55¾
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	107	108
Reading	36¾	36⅞
United Companies of New Jer'y	130½	130⅝
Oil Creek, sales	22½	
Lehigh Valley, sales	36¾	
Allegheny Valley	90⅞	91
Central Transportation	40½	41
Empire Transportation	55	55
Northern Pacific	77½	78½

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 6, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	120½	120½				
5-20s, 1862	119¾	119¾				
5-20s, 1864	117¾	117¾				
5-20s, 1865, old	118¾	118¾				
5-20s, 1865, new	118¾	118¾				
5-20s, 1867	119	119				
5-20s, 1868	119¾	119¾				
10-40s	114⅝	114⅝				
6-30s, coupon	111	111				
6-30s, registered	110⅝	110⅝				
New 5-20s	114⅝	114⅝				
Western Union Tel.	73	73¼	73⅝	73	73¼	73¼
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾			34¾
Panama		117		114		
Adams Express	98	98	98½	98½		
Wells, Fargo Express	88	88	88	88		
American Express	62½	62½	61¾	61¾		
United States Express			57½			
New York Central	101	101	101	101	101½	101⅝
Erie	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾	79¾		79¾	79¾
Illinois Central	102		101			
Cleve. & Pittsburgh						
Chicago & Northw'n	40¾	40¾	40¾	40	41⅛	41⅛
Rock Island	103½	103¾	104¼	103¾	104	104
Fort Wayne	97¾	97	97¾	98	97¾	97¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28	28	28	28	28
Union Pacific	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Hannibal & St. Jos.	23	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
C. C. & I. C.	8	8	8			
Terre Haute			5			
South Carolina, April			30½			
Missouri 6's			97⅝			

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 6, 1874.

Quietude was still the dominant feature in trade circles to-day, and the merchants' interests were generally characterized by the same sluggish and limited movement that has been noticeable for some time past. In some departments, there was a little inquiry from buyers, and in grain, produce and provisions, the exhaustion of stocks in retailers' hands forced some transactions, but these instances, while improving the condition of affairs, did not approach an average state of activity. The Chamber of Commerce there was a full attendance of business men, but transactions were comparatively limited. About five cars of grain and feed changed hands, and some produce, the details of which will be found below. In other sections, in connection with other branches of trade, were reported.

The subject of the reduction in freights from Chicago to New York, has received a final settlement. We learn from the Chicago *Tribune* that: "Railroad freights from Chicago to New York were reduced yesterday to 30c per 100 lbs on grain and other fourth-class freight; the same to Boston remaining at 40c, as heretofore. The difference is due to the greater pressure of competition between carriers in the one case than in the other. We are assured that no rates have been made as low than 30c, but that the rumor about large quantities of grain being taken at 25c from Chicago to New York is all nonsense."

The dry goods, boot and shoe, and cognate lines of business there, experience a moderate trade, considerably reduced in regard to the same time last year, but up to a fair average as regards country and Western buyers. The dry goods trade experiences a temporary firmness, through the decrease in supply, caused by scarcity of water for the New England factories. Of the 1,125 factories for cotton goods in the United States, the *Times* says: "But little progress is noted as yet in the revival of the trade for the spring season. The unfavorable weather is against business in the wholesale line. Orders are coming by degrees, and jobbers are the chief source of demand. Manufacturers are not working up to their full capacity, as a rule. The distribution of stock through the auction houses is comparatively limited. Prices are quoted nominally as before. Finishing goods are in request only to meet urgent wants at about former rates. The latest Boston report is to the effect that "There has been generally a fair trade in seasonable goods, and the low stocks of heavy goods led to an earlier demand for them than last season, but there has not been so urgent a call for large and light goods adapted to women's wear as there is likely to be later in the season. Women's slippers have sold very well, and the Haverhill manufacturers have had a good trade in this line of goods. There is not the same business that we have noticed some years, but there is a healthy trade, and collections generally are being made quite promptly. There are a good number of the smaller Western centers here, but the Southern trade have not been here in any considerable numbers, and it is early for them. Prices for goods rule low, but there is some hope of an advance before the season is over, as workmen are demanding better wages, and the price of hides advances with the rise in gold."

Values to-day are generally steady. In the grain market the firmness in oats continues, some holders asking above buyers' views; corn was weak, while rye was firm, and barley was nominal; no wheat was offered on "Change to-day. In produce, butter was a shade easier, while eggs and poultry were firm, and others were unchanged. Groceries were inactive and devoid of interest. Provisions were steady with an active jobbing trade, but not to what is usual at this season.

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. Pittsburgh

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.
The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be
Fifteen Cents Per Week.
Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U.S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 7, 1875, }

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.05	4	74	N.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P.M..	30.23	31	79	N.E.	Fresh.	Lt sn'w
9 P.M..	30.16	10	98	N.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.25 Highest thermom....34
Mean thermom..... 8 Lowest thermom.... 3
Rainfall..... .01

The Next Election.

In several of the wards of the city, on Saturday, the Democracy put up delegates to the proposed convention to nominate city officers. It was hardly worth the trouble.

Trial of a New Invention.

A newly invented apparatus for the prevention of smoke and the consequent saving of fuel, having been applied to the boilers in the Western Penitentiary, tests are to be made to-day.

Petty Thefts.

Saturday night thieves entered the stable of Robert Coward, brickmaker, on Boyd's Hill, and stole a set of cart harness. The stable of Thomas Mawhinney, in the same locality, was also entered, but the thieves found nothing there to please their fancy; at least, nothing was disturbed.

Obituary.

Mr. Yost Ruch, an old and well known citizen died at his residence, Thirteenth ward, about noon on Saturday. He was in the seventy-fourth year of his age and for many years had resided on the farm where he died. Deceased leaves a wife and several grown up children, one of whom is Mr. Fred. Ruch, clerk in the County Recorder's office. Mr. Ruch was possessed of a large and valuable tract of land situated in the heart of the city.

The Firemen.

Mayor McCarthy, under the ordinance creating the paid Fire Department, will swear in the firemen and will instruct them as to their police duties in case of emergencies. It is not likely that this body of men will often be required to do such duty as they must be at their posts—the engine houses—in case of an alarm. It may however, sometime happen that they can do prompt and efficient work near their several houses.

The Prison Board.

This board met on Saturday, when the committee appointed to consider the effort made to divert the license fees from the county treasury, reported that they determined to defer action on the subject, having no positive information in the matter at present. The report was approved, and the committee discharged.

Dr. H. McKelvy was elected jail physician, over his competitor, Dr. Gilmore.

Alleged Burglary.

John Denning, sent as a suspicious character to the workhouse a few days ago, to serve one month, is now charged before Mayor McCarthy with burglary, on oath of Alphonse Loffel, residing at Twentieth street and Spring alley. He alleges that Denning entered his house on the 23d of January, and stole a watch and chain, a shawl, hat and other articles. The goods were found in Denning's possession on the day after the robbery. When the defendant is released from the workhouse he will have a hearing on the charge.

Attempted Burglary.

An attempt to burglarize the trimming store of Antony Young, No. 679 after midnight, was frustrated by the barking of a dog. The noise made by the animal aroused the proprietor, who occupied a room above the store, and he raised a window and looked down upon two men who were industriously engaged in trying to force the door open with "jimmies." He ordered them to depart, and they told him to go to a hot climate, and departed. Mr. Yaeger regrets that he did not possess a double-barreled shot gun at the time, as he had a fine opportunity to "gather them in."

"Concerning Husbands."

Mrs. M. A. Livermore, of Boston, perhaps the most popular and talented of our lady lecturers, gives her testimony "Concerning Husbands" next Tuesday evening, 9th inst., at Library Hall. This is one of her new lectures, and judging from the flattering testimonials she has received from the Press, wherever it has been delivered, it is very entertaining, and no doubt contains many practical hints for the instruction of the "Lords of creation"—husbands, as well as those contemplating matrimony. Those of our readers who desire to see and hear this distinguished lady, should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Boiler Explosion.

The explosion of a boiler at the slaughter-house of Simon Bornschener, No. 1020 Carson street, South Side, Friday afternoon, which, although not attended with serious results, caused considerable consternation in the neighborhood. The boiler was located in a frame shed in the rear of the main building, and was used in running the sausage cutters. Mr. Bornsheher and an assistant named Charles Fryer were severely injured, several small fragments striking them, inflicting painful cuts and bruises. The main portion of the boiler ascended through the roof, and was found at a distance of two hundred yards from the building. The loss is estimated at about $1,000.

The High School.

The High School Committee of the Central Board of Education met in regular monthly session on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Samuel Harper in the chair. No business of special importance was transacted. The questions of admitting non-residents as pupils and who are non-residents was again discussed on the application of several pupils for exemption from paying tuition fee. These pupils claim residence with parents while their parents reside outside of the city. The rule already adopted was ordered to be enforced. Non resident pupils must pay in advance, $40 or be excluded.

Trouble has been experienced in the matter of regulating the heating of the rooms the sub-committee for the month were instructed to attend to it.

St. Patrick's Day.

The various Catholic temperance and beneficial societies of this diocese met at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday afternoon to make arrangements looking to the proper celebration of St. Patrick's day. It was decided to hold a convention Sunday, February 28th, for the purpose of choosing a Chief Marshal, and perfecting the arrangements for a grand procession. One delegate was appointed for every fifty members, or a fraction thereof, to represent the societies in the general convention. The delegates will hold a caucus at the cathedral next Sunday afternoon to select a candidate for Chief Marshal, who will be brought before the convention in opposition to the candidate of the Order of Hibernians. There seems to be a rivalry between the several societies and Hibernians as to which shall take the lead in the celebration.

The Position of Station House Captain.

To the Editor of Pittsburgh Commercial.

The *Sunday Leader* of yesterday is mistaken when it says that Captain Reed of the Central Station house has only been one term out of office in the past twenty years. John H. Sarber was Captain under Mayor Sawyer in 1862 and 1863, and W. J. Lewis under Mayor McCarthy in 1866 and 1867. He was also out of the position, I think, on two other occasions for a short time, as those who had been appointed by the new Mayors, soon found out that there was too much labor to be performed, and too little honor attached to the position, for the salary, and resigned. It is not surprising to those who are acquainted with the duties of a captain, and the number of hours he is compelled to remain on duty, that they did so. I am in favor of an economical administration of the affairs of the city, but I think it is a burning shame to compel the Captain of the Police force, in the greatest city of Pittsburgh, to serve from twelve to fourteen hours, out of twenty-four, and perform as much clerical labor, for less than one thousand dollars, a year, as is performed, in many other positions in the city, which require no more skill, by men who do not work half the hours, yet receive double the pay.

SPIRIT.

DEATH OF MAYOR BLACKMORE

Biographical Sketch of the Departed—Arrangements for the Funeral—Action of the Police Committee, &c., &c.

Saturday evening, at fifteen minutes past five o'clock, Hon. James Blackmore, late Mayor of this city, died at his residence, No. 168 Wylie avenue, aged fifty-four years. This simple announcement will undoubtedly cause a feeling of sadness to pervade the entire city. If Mayor Blackmore committed errors in the discharge of his official duties, it may be safely said those errors were not of the heart, and that whatever his faults in office and in business, they were largely overbalanced by his open-handed and large-hearted charities; by his readiness at all times to succor the needy and relieve distress; by a blameless private life.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mayor Blackmore was born in Washington county on the 2d of February, 1821, consequently he was just fifty-four years of age last Tuesday. He was the son of the late Thomas Blackmore, who was County Treasurer of Allegheny county from 1835 to 1838, and whose father was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and one of the first settlers in Maryland. James Blackmore received little or no education whatever. Until eleven years of age he remained on his father's farm, receiving only the limited country schooling that was granted the youth of that day, and after that never received a day's education. He acquired all he knew alone by his own tact, and was truly a self-taught man. At the age of eleven he went to work for his father, who was sequestrator of Brown's pike. He remained on the pike for six years, when his father removed to the old borough of Birmingham, on the South Side, and started into the lumber business. James worked in his father's lumber yard until 1842 or '43, when he went into the lumber business for himself in Birmingham, and afterward carried on the business in South Pittsburgh, altogether being in the lumber trade some seventeen years. In 1844 he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Ewart, daughter of Jacob Ewart, who survives him, and by whom he has had a number of children.

In 1855 Mayor Blackmore removed from South Pittsburgh to this city, and the same year went into the County Treasurer's office, under his father, as clerk, remaining there during his father's term. He then went into the coal business, which he carried on from that time up until the commencement of his recent financial troubles and failure of his health, being in partnership with William Nelson since 1865. During these years he was also connected with the river interests in the capacity of a part owner in several towboats. He, with his cousin, Captain James A. Blackmore, William McKee, James Gordon and C. Marthens, owned the old Daniel Boone, which was torn down and the machinery transferred to a new towboat, the Coal Hill. The Lysle brothers afterward became associated with him in the ownership of the Coal Hill. With Captain James A. Blackmore, J. B. Sneathen and others, he built the Fearless, which was sold in 1870 or 1871, after which time he had no connection with the river interests, except in the capacity of a coal merchant. In 1869 he was chosen president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, which position his official duties as Mayor compelled him to resign.

Mr. Blackmore early took part in politics. He was always a Democrat and ran for several offices as the candidate of that party. He was a candidate for County Treasurer after his father retired from the office, and, during the war, ran for Sheriff. He seemed to be always regarded by the Democracy as one of its strongest men, which accounts for the fact of his being on its ticket several times for prominent offices. He first ran for Mayor of Pittsburgh in 1865, against the present incumbent of that office, William C. McCarthy, and was defeated by just fifty-five votes. He made many friends, and although a Democrat, he received many Republican votes, and proved to be quite a popular candidate. At the close of McCarthy's term, Mr. Blackmore ran again for the office, and in 1867 was first elected Mayor of the city, defeating John W. Riddell, the Republican nominee, by a majority of 2,777. It was during this term of Mayor Blackmore that the police uniforms were changed from the gray to the blue. Mr. B. was elected for two years, but the passage of the Consolidation act at this time cut his term short some nine months. He ran for re-election, but was defeated by Jared M. Brush, who obtained a majority of 1,553 votes. During this campaign the argument was used against Mr. Blackmore that he had shown entirely too much leniency to prisoners, and it had much to do with defeating him. At the close of Mayor Brush's term, in 1871, Mr. Blackmore was a third time a candidate for the office, and was a second time elected Mayor, receiving a majority of 1,326 votes over Ben W. Morgan, the Republican candidate. This term only expired last Monday—less than one week before he died.

Mayor Blackmore leaves a wife and family, consisting of four sons and one daughter, all grown up. He leaves besides two brothers and a sister—Thomas J. Blackmore, Samuel Blackmore and Mrs. Dr. Wolfe—and two step-brothers, Robert Hazlett, of Whitehaven of the Ohio, and John Hazlett, of Steubenville.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

It is understood, though not definitely decided upon, that the funeral will take place on Wednesday morning. No doubt Councils at their meeting to-day will take appropriate action and order a committee to make arrangements for a public funeral.

Deceased was a member of Lodge 45 A. Y. M., as well as of Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and these orders will participate in the ceremonies. Mr. Blackmore was also an honorary member of the Duquesne Greys, for which organization he had done frequent kindnesses. One of these, the presentation of a handsome flag to the Greys when on their re-organization at the close of the war, may be mentioned. The Greys will undoubtedly turn out stronger than they have done on a similar occasion for a long time. Besides these the popularity of the deceased Mayor with the masses will bring out a large concourse of people.

ACTION OF THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Police Committee, Saturday evening, the death of the late Mayor was announced, whereupon Mr. Braun offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with deep regret that it has pleased an all-wise Providence to call from our midst the late Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, the Hon. James Blackmore, and

WHEREAS, We are desirous of expressing our respect for his memory and sympathy for his family; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. James Blackmore our city has lost one of its noblest and best-hearted magistrates.

Resolved, That this committee recognize the worth of the deceased, who, during the term of his office, has discharged his duties with fidelity and honor, and always was ready to lend a helping hand to his needy and afflicted fellow-men.

Resolved, That this committee, being intimately connected with him in the government of the police, respectfully request Councils to take proper action in regard to his death.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this committee, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

REQUEST TO THE POLICE.

Chief of Police McCandless has addressed the following to Captain Reed:

William Reed, Captain:

You will notify all officers and patrolmen who have uniforms, to hold themselves in readiness to attend the funeral of Hon. James Blackmore, late Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh. All officers and patrolmen who were not on duty under the last administration, on the 31st of January, 1875, are also instructed to participate in paying their last respects to the deceased.

JAMES MCCANDLESS, Chief of Police.

There is no doubt the funeral procession will be one of the largest demonstrations of the kind ever had in Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The "Sea of Ice," a spectacular drama, the merits and demerits of which are pretty well known to all our readers, will be put on the stage at the Opera House to-night. The leading parts will be sustained by Miss Charlotte Thompson and Mr. Morrison, who will be sure to bring out all that there may be in the characters assigned them.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

At this theater, to-night, quite a large number of new stars will appear, including Mr. Ed. Murray, character vocalist; Miss Alice Ross, vocalist; Barney Reynolds, "Dutch" comedian; Miss Kattie Allyne, vocalist, and Miss Lizzie Shelton, skipping-rope dancer. In addition to these, Miss Annie Braddon, Levantine, Low and Frank Collins, the Victorelli family, Miss Lucy Clifton, G. W. Herman, and H. W. Williams will appear.

Minstrelsy.

"Jack" Haverly's minstrels, thirty in number, embracing some of the very best performers in the business, will give one entertainment at the Fifth Avenue Theater, on Wednesday evening next. Those who attend will be well pleased.

The management are determined that one cause of complaint which has existed among the patrons of this theater shall not apply in this case, and they will therefore commence heating the hall to-day, and feel certain that they will get it comfortably warm by Wednesday night.

Lotta Coming.

On Monday evening of next week Lotta and her company will occupy Library Hall, producing Fred. Marsden's "Zip." Her stay will last during the week.

Gilmore's Concert.

Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band will give a concert at Library Hall on Friday evening, 12th inst. Miss Emma C. Thursby, described in the announcement as "a young and charming prima donna," will break the monotony of the blaring brass by the introduction of a few silvery notes. Seats are or will be on sale at J. M. Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

The Woman's Suffrage Movement.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny County Woman's Suffrage Association will be held on Thursday evening next, the 11th instant, at the rooms of the Christian Alliance. The friends of the suffrage movement are earnestly requested to be present, as the session promises to be an interesting one.

THE PIPE LINE WAR.

Judge Sterrett, in Chambers, Issues a Preliminary Injunction Against the Columbia Conduit Company—Another Communication From Dr. Hostetter—The Order of the Court in Full.

On Saturday afternoon, before Judge Sterrett, sitting in Chambers, the attorneys of the Pennsylvania Railroad presented a petition praying for an injunction to restrain the Columbia Conduit Company, their agents or employees, from again interfering with the rights claimed by the railroad company, by the relaying of the oil pipe line at Powers' run or elsewhere. The Court allowed a preliminary injunction and the order was at once issued and served on Dr. Hostetter, President of the company.

NOTE FROM DR. HOSTETTER.

Dr. Hostetter sends us a copy of the order of the Court accompanied by the following note, which explains itself:

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 6, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am this moment, 6:35 P. M., in receipt of the inclosed, which was delivered by a messenger, and presuming it to be in answer to my card regarding the Columbia Conduit Company's employees in court, which appeared in your paper this morning, and as the argument, to me, appears conclusive, at least so far as the Columbia Conduit Company is concerned, I desire that you publish the same in your issue for Monday morning for the benefit of your readers. Respectfully,

D. HOSTETTER.

THE ORDER OF THE COURT.

Following is a copy of the document presented to the President of the Court of Common Pleas:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Columbia Conduit Company; Greeting:

Whereas, On the the 6th day of February, 1875, the bill of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lessees of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was presented to the Hon. James P. Sterrett, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, sitting in chambers representing:

That they are corporators duly created and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being the owners and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company being the lessees of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs from Blairsville, in the county of Indiana, to Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny; that certain parties claiming the corporation under the name of the Columbia Conduit Company, have been for a long time desirous and have made repeated attempts to lay a line of pipe for the carriage of oil through and under the railway of plaintiffs, but have been unable to acquire any rights so to do; and that defendants, the Columbia Conduit Company, not only have been but threaten to be guilty of repeated and continued trespasses on property of orators, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lessees of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, situate at Powers' Run, and being part of property formerly the old Pennsylvania canal, property which was owned in fee simple by the Commonwealth, by her, under authority of law, sold and conveyed in fee simple to the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by deed dated the —— day of ——, 18—, recorded, &c., being the same which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company sold and transferred to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by deed dated the —— day of ——, 18—, recorded, etc., extending from Lockport to the city of Allegheny; and praying, now by your petition and hereafter by perpetual injunction, the defendants, their agents, employees, servants and workmen be restrained from trespassing upon property in said bill filed, and from using and occupying the same for any purpose and in any manner whatsoever, and from interfering with orators in any way in their use, enjoyment and control of the same and from molesting their employment thereon. Now, therefore, the court aforesaid, after due consideration, awarded a preliminary injunction as prayed.

Now, therefore, we command you, the Columbia Conduit Company, that you, your agents, officers and employees, servants or workmen, do not trespass on the property claimed to be owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and occupied by its lessees, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Powers run, in Allegheny county, referred to in the foregoing petition, and that you do not occupy or use the same in any way whatsoever, and that you, the said Conduit Company, your agents, employees, servants and workmen, do not interfere with the said Railroad Company in their use, enjoyment and control of said property, nor molest them thereon. This injunction to remain in force until the further order of court, and hereof, fail not at your peril.

Witness the Hon. James P. Sterrett, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, this 6th day of February, 1875.

B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.
JOHN H. HARE,
Sheriff.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

The Iron and Steel Outlook.

The last issue of the "Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association" says: "We spent Monday in Pittsburgh. Idle men by scores were to be seen on every street, and the city wore a listless woe-begone look. Many of the iron mills are either closed or doing but little work, the puddlers' strike being the principal cause, but a scarcity of orders also largely contributing to the depression. We were informed that a few puddlers had gone to work at $4.50 on the morning of Monday, and that the probabilities pointed strongly toward a general breakdown of the puddlers' strike ere another week would pass. The manufacturers are firm, and do not hesitate to say that, if their offer of $4.50 is not soon accepted, they will pay but $4.00. There is a great distress among all the workingmen and the families of the workingmen thrown out of employment by the action of the puddlers. Men, women and children, living from house to house and besiege the doors of charitable societies for the commonest necessaries of life. This is what a foolish strike has done for Pittsburgh."

"In visiting several of the steel works, we found more activity than in the iron mills. Mr. Wells, of the firm of Hussey, Wells & Co., said he was glad to be able to assure us that the steel business is improving. Orders from the West are increasing, and the money to pay for the steel is promptly forthcoming. We received similar assurances from Park, Brother & Co. and Anderson & Woods."

"The puddlers at Kimberly, Carnes & Co.'s works, are also on a strike. No notice has been given them that when they resume work, it will be at $4.50 per ton, instead of $6.00, as formerly.

"The works of McVay, Walker & Co. at Braddock's, have been stopped for three or four days. The foundry is being enlarged and an extra crane is being put in for the handling of heavy castings, as the car department business is dull, no heavy orders being on hand and not expected until the fall trade commences.

GAS EXPLOSION.

Fire in a Paint Shop—Man Injured.

A fire occurred about half past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon in the two story building on Fifth avenue extension, near High street, by which considerable damage was done. The building was occupied partly by Joseph G. Pollock as a paint shop, and partly by Mrs. Coughman as a dwelling. Previous to the hour stated a leakage of gas was noticed and a gas fitter was sent for. Mr. Thomas Harrington responded to the call and started to the cellar with a lighted candle. No sooner had he entered the cellar than a loud explosion followed. Mr. H. was considerably burned about the face and hands and the building was set on fire. An alarm was given from the nearest box, No. 35, and was promptly responded to by the firemen. A considerable cutting away of the floor and of a partition was necessary before the flames could be subdued. The building besides being damaged by the fire was also injured by the shock, it being a rather unsubstantial structure. It is owned, we believe, by Mr. Pollock, and is upon the property of Mr. Quinn. The stock and fixtures of Mr. Pollock were destroyed. The furniture of the dwelling was damaged only by the sudden removal. The total loss will likely exceed $500. The injuries of Mr. Harrington were attended to at McGann's drug store, near by.

THE RISING MAINS.

The Argument to be Heard Next Friday.

The argument in the case of Snyder vs. Brush, being an application for a *mandamus* to compel the City Councils to award the contract for the rising mains to Snyder, as the "lowest responsible bidder," instead of Brush, whose bid was several thousand dollars higher, was to have been heard on Saturday.

The case was not reached until afternoon, when Judge Sutton, on behalf of Mr. Snyder, asked for a postponement. The principal reasons urged were, the lateness of the hour, the length of time likely to be consumed, and the fact that he desired a full bench—Judge Sterrett only being present.

Mr. Bigelow, for the city, and Messrs. Slagle and Swartzwelder for Brush, expressed a willingness to proceed with the argument, and thought it could be finished early during the afternoon. It was important that an early decision should be had, as it was desirable to get the work under contract as soon as possible.

Judge Sutton said he was not prepared to agree the case now, but would be satisfied to have it fixed for an early day next week.

Judge Sterrett then ordered that the case be heard on Friday next at ten o'clock.

DR. HUNTER'S CASE.

He is Sentenced to the Workhouse and Fined $200.

The unfortunate shooting affray between Drs. Hunter and Floyd is fresh in the recollection of our citizens. Dr. Hunter was tried on a charge of felonious assault and battery on Dr. Floyd, and convicted of simple assault and battery. A motion in arrest of judgment was made by Mr. Swartzwelder, one of defendant's counsel, who took the ground that Dr. Hunter having been indicted for a felony could not be convicted of simple assault and battery—a misdemeanor. The question was argued before a full bench and recently decided adversely to Dr. Hunter, Judges Sterrett and Stowe holding that the conviction was legal. Judge Collier, however, dissented from this view, being of the opinion that as a legislative act expressly gives defendants in misdemeanors, excepting perjury and forgery, an opportunity to testify, no person can be convicted of a misdemeanor when the privilege of testifying has been denied him. In felonies, the defendant is excluded from the witness stand, and the verdict must be either guilty of a felony or not guilty of anything. In this case the defendant was indicted for felonious assault and battery (a felony) and convicted of simple assault and battery (a misdemeanor), and still he did not have the privilege granted by the Legislature, of testifying on his own behalf. Such a conviction, Judge Collier is of the opinion, is illegal.

The majority of the court having decided against the position assumed by Dr. Hunter's counsel, he was called for sentence on Saturday morning by Judge Sterrett on the bench, having left the Common Pleas Court temporarily for that purpose.

Before passing sentence, Judge Sterrett asked defendant's counsel if they had anything to say.

Mr. Swartzwelder rose and said that the jury, by their verdict, had evidently excluded the idea that there was an intention to kill on the part of Dr. Hunter. There was an important question in this case, on which counsel for defendant were so clear and decided that they felt they would not be discharging their whole duty if they did not carry it to the higher court. The defendant here was a man of respectable connections, and the court could hardly make an example of him for a lower class of people, among whom such crimes were usually committed.

Judge Sterrett said that if Dr. Floyd had been killed, he did not see how Dr. Hunter could have escaped a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jury, he thought, would have been justified in returning a verdict of guilty of felonious assault and battery. The defendant was standing near the hall door, and Dr. Floyd was standing back in the hall. The defendant could have easily avoided trouble.

Dr. Hunter here arose and said he desired to make a statement. He solemnly disavowed any intention of injuring Dr. Floyd with the pistol. His wife was in the hall engaged with Dr. Floyd, and considering her in danger, he went to her assistance and fired the pistol, only for the purpose of frightening Dr. Floyd and causing him to desist from further violence.

Judge Sterrett said the ball grazed Dr. Floyd's head, and the law could not encourage such a mode of frightening persons. Neither Dr. Hunter nor his counsel having anything further to say, the Court imposed a fine of $200 on Dr. Hunter, and sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment in the county workhouse for a term of ten months. The question is not one that can be taken to a higher court on a *supersedeas*, the usual means, but a special *allocatur* will have to proceed from the Supreme Court.

INQUESTS.

The Coroner Investigates a Railroad and a Coal Mine Accident.

William H. Stevens, a brakeman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was fatally injured Saturday morning while coupling cars on Thirty-second street, near Reese, Graff & Woods' mills. It is said the unfortunate man was on the side of the track next to the iron mill, where there was a large post erected for some purpose by the proprietors of the mill. In stooping to couple the cars, Stevens was caught between a car and the post and so badly crushed that he died in a few minutes. A Coroner's jury investigated the case and returned the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by being crushed between a post and a car of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Reese, Graff & Woods' yard, on Thirty-second street. We, the said jury, find that the deceased came to his death purely accidentally, and we exonerate the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company from all blame, but recommend that Reese, Graff & Woods remove all the posts near the track." Mr. Stevens was a married man, and leaves a wife and two children.

The name of the coal miner who was killed at the mines of W. P. Rend & Co., North Fayette township, Friday night, was Lawrence Cullough, late a native of Italian, and was aged twenty-six years. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Slight Fire this Morning.

About one o'clock this morning an alarm was turned in from box 12, which called the department to the corner of Frith avenue and Market street, where smoke was issuing from the windows in the third story of Morgenstern's large building. The firemen rushing up stairs, found that an ash box had taken fire, and the flames were communicated to the floor, in a room occupied by three ladies. The fire was soon extinguished, and the loss will not exceed fifty dollars. The upper rooms in the building are occupied by lodgers, and there was quite a commotion among the inmates. One old lady, aged about seventy years, was carried out by the police, half dead with fright and nearly drowned, she having come in contact with a stream from one of the pipes.

Mrs. S. S. Blair

has for some time had the dining rooms on the second floor of her establishment, at 97 Fourth avenue, closed for repairs. She will inform her friends and the interested portion of the public that they will be opened to-day in condition than ever, many important improvements having been made.

Mrs. Blair has one of the finest dining establishment in the city that was more popular among the fashionable than this, or one more deserving of its popularity.

"Book-keeping Simplified."

The whole system in a few pages, complete instruction. Cloth, red edges. $1.00. Sent postpaid. Circulars sent.

THOS. WAGGENER & CO.,
424 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Publishers, also, "Waggener's Trial-Balance Book."

We Would by no Means Recommend

any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly of a family nature. But of WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, we can speak from knowledge. For our own children it has proved a blessing indeed by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and the little sufferer a sound rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.*

Mrs. Jones,

how is you health this morning? Thank you, madam, much improved. I bought a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup last night, and after taking it two or three times my cough was cured, I slept well, and have not coughed once this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have You a Cough?

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by McCLARKAN & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations under a similar name now offered for sale in this city, with which to defraud the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We publish no statements to disfigure of our article, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, and will cure a cough quicker than any other remedy known. Ask for Dr. CLARKAN & MCKENNAN'S and take no other. Sold corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and at 67 Fifth avenue; also at 25 Market street.

A contemporary wants to know what there is to show for the whole month's session of the Legislature. Let's see. Well, there was a fight between Furey and Josephs, and—there is Patterson.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

EVANSVILLE, February 7.—Three inches of snow fell here last night; clear and cold today; cloudy to-night. River falling pretty fast, with about 10 feet on the gauge; too very high and in large fields. Mercury 16 to 22 and falling; wind from north. The Robert Mitchell left for New Orleans. The Charles Morgan passed down and added some poultry and other freight. The Idlewild was taken to Green river. The Glasgow made an attempt to follow, but failed.

CAIRO, February 7.—Arrived—H. C. Yeager, New Orleans. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. No ice in the Ohio to-day, indicating a gorge above. River 27 feet 4 inches and rising. Weather cloudy; mercury 18.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—River 19 feet 3 inches and falling; full of heavy floating ice. Weather clear.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—River rose 5 inches. Weather clear and cold. Departed—C. B. Church and City of Alton, New Orleans, former last night.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—Weather cold and cloudy. River 9 feet 3 inches and falling 4 feet 3 inches in Indian chute and falling. Arrived—Thompson Dean, Cincinnati; Louisville, Cincinnati.

DIED:

GUBERT—On Friday morning, February 5, 1875, at 12¼ o'clock, CHARLES H., son of Anna M. and the late Theophilus Gubert, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

Funeral on MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of James E. Leslie, Esq., No. 103 Liberty street. Services at St. Paul's Cathedral.

YOUNG—On Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M., SUSAN, widow of the late Stafford Young.

Funeral on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, on Broad street, near Negley avenue. East Liberty.

MITCHELL—On Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock, MARY L. MITCHELL, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

Services at the residence of Geo. McCague, Swissvale, Pennsylvania Railroad, on TUESDAY, at 12½ P. M., to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited. The remains will be taken to Noblestown, Pa., for interment.

RUCH—On Saturday, February 6, 1875, at 11:40 A. M., JOST RUCH, aged seventy-four years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Fifth avenue, near Soho, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARROLL—On Sabbath night, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH CARROLL, relict of the late James Carroll, aged seventy-two years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

Time is Money,

but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, it will cure you. Price, 25 cents.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
Castings,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302 Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812 96.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.
Eleventh Evening.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9, at 8 O'clock,
Mrs. M. A. LIVERMORE,
The Most Interesting Lady Speaker on the Platform, will deliver her New Lecture,
"CONCERNING HUSBANDS."
TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
Can be obtained at the Library and at Cain's, corner Fifth avenue and Market streets.
The usual Concert by the Great Western Orchestra at 7 o'clock.

GIFT CONCERT.

GILMORE
And his famous Twenty-second Regiment Band of New York, supremely triumphant in the concerts already given, will receive ovations all along their route to **Louisville**, where they have been engaged by the managers of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

To give the final Great Concert on the **27th Day of February.** At that Grand Concert there will be distributed to the ticket-holders **twenty thousand cash prizes**, amounting to the enormous sum of

TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The following are the principal cash prizes and the prices of tickets:

One Grand Cash Gift	$	250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each		100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each		140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each		150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each		100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each		100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each		90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each		100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each		100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each		120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each		50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each		950,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all Cash.		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50
Halves	25
Tenth, or Each Coupon	5
11 Whole Tickets for	500
22½ Whole Tickets for	1,000
115 Whole Tickets for	5,000
227 Whole Tickets for	$10,000

For further particulars apply to
C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.
DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
That THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, containing 8 rooms, having Water and Gas throughout, and being fitted with all modern improvements; situate No. 150 Fourth avenue, corner of Cherry alley, immediately adjoining the site of the proposed Government Buildings. Possession April 1st or sooner. Inquire of

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE.

FOR SALE,
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.
The House now occupied by W. A. McClurg, corner of Fayette and Penn streets, Allegheny. Lot 48x124 feet; House, two-story Brick with Mansard Roof; contains 10 finished and convenient rooms. This affords a rare opportunity to secure a desirable residence in one of the best streets in the resident portion of the city. Price low and terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at

No. 63 WOOD STREET.

FOR RENT OR SALE,
New Two-Story Frame House,
With Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mt. Washington, Seventy-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city.
Terms easy. Inquire at the
COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

FOR SALE.
That desirably located well finished
TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE,
with Mansard Roof, located on the corner of Western avenue and Manhattan street, Allegheny, with Marble Mantels, Water Closet, Gas and Water throughout. Price low and terms easy. Inquire at No. 63 WOOD STREET.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED.
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